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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1856.

For the National Bra.

As day waned into night,
Chained to a block, a young girl stood;
O! 'iwas a fearful sight!

Her form was perfect, like the moon,
When rounded to its full;
Her face, like rickest flowers of June, Around her brow, her hair, like night, In lovely curls was looped;
As if to hide her eyes' strange light,
The long, dark lashes drooped.

The trace of bitter thought;
And clanged her chains with woeful sound,
As, round her, slaves were bought.

Unused to scene like this, was she, For in the South land far,
She had been reared in luxury—
A proud nome's brightest star: She was the child of haughty sire,

Though born to be a slave,

And in her veins there coursed the fire, Her hour had come—the dreaded doom Of all the enslaved race;
Had she then seen her yawning tomb,
Not more could blanched her face!

A mans-'twere wiser him to call A monster, boorish, bold, This girl marked out for his own thrall, And paid her price with gold.

Her chains were loosed-yet doubly then Was she the master's own; Was see the masters own;
Without the shield of "gods or men;"
E'en now, I hear that groan!

That look of agony I see, The thrills of keenest pain,
The burial into Slavery,
Baptised with tears like rain.

" Mother!" she shrieks, while through the mar The trader drives her on; "Save me! O, shield me on thy heart, A dark-browed woman suppliant falls,

fain her appealing tears.

"Will none have mercy?" now she eries,
"O! some friend save us, or
But save my child!" no voice replies, not this traffic, law? Too true 'tis law-man's iron chain.

Upon our stripes and stars, a stain
Of blackened blood, it waves! Scared like a captive bird, low sinks

But from her master's grasp, she shrinks, As if it gave a wound. Or reptile's fatal sting,
Is wounded hopelessly, her heart,
In life's all-beauteous spring.

They go—master and slave, before The tortured mother's eyes;

MRS. HADDEN CHAPTER XVI.

"Well, Mrs. Hadden, March election is over. "Yes, Mr. Tillotson." "I don't think you can find a great deal of fault with it-can you?"

"Not with the ticket that has been carried. certainly. As a Free-Soiler—did you know that I am a Free-Soiler, Mr. Tillotson?" "Yes, long ago."

"Yes; well, as a Free-Soiler, I must of course like the State ticket well enough. But I don't feel the least enthusiasm in it. I don't look in any man's face and say, 'Well done, brother!' for I am ashamed of all the methods of the achievement. As true as I live, Mr. Tillotson, I would rather the State had stood still as a stock, held fast in the hands of men who will do not a thing for Freedom, than to have it come into other hands—good hands—but hands that have defiled themselves in the work they have been doing. There is no sincerity in this game at Know Nothingism, (with the majority, that is;) this is what I complain of. Men have made boys of themselves, playing it."

"But, remember, Mrs. Hadden, if we hadn't by hold of his arms before he had fairly waked to his danger.

There were Irish men, women, and boys, in the crowd, who had looked on the affray from the beginning. Of course, their blood boiled in them when they saw the arrest; when the superior officer said to Pat, as if he were a dog, "Come, sir, we have some little business with you, sir!" proceeding to drag him by the collar, without a trial at demonstrating whether the prisoner was ready to go of his own accord. Of course they braced themselves, some of them, like panthers, for a spring. When I'll define the didn't mean it! The poor man never meant to do this"—finishing with a quivering chin, with his eyes coming back to rest on peaceful Jamie. ike the State ticket well enough. But I don't feel

song. Lever at 60 messers, having the majority, that is could look ground, the could look ground, and the majority, the could look ground look groun

off.
"The office." is coming! the officer is coming!" was shouted by both men and boys, cusside the crowd that had by this time gathered. "The officers! the officers!" was anested in stiller tones up in the neighborhood or

of no use; the officers had their hands roughly hold of his arms before he had fairly waked

the groot face? it is, legging to hing gross and rearry to line, and to feer, unreword be, his syn on temporal, mancing Patrick, pet history or the control of the property of of the

comfort her.

Ada, bowing low on her knees, her head come for the lowed down, bowing low on her knees, her head come for the comfort her.

Ada, bowing low on her knees, her head come heads are getting gray; and it was low the come here were she was conserved to the conserved come as the light gone on the comfort her.

Ada, bowing low on her knees, her head come for the light gone on her knees, her head come heads are getting gray; and it was long the conserved come as the light gone on the comfort her.

Ada, bowing low on her knees, her head come here here the low to the low heads are getting gray; and it was life will be well as a getting gray; and it was life while; we're already on the down-life will be well as a getting gray; and it was life while; we're already on the down-life will be well as a getting gray; and it was life while; we're already on the down-life will be well as a getting gray; and it was life while; we're already on the down-life will be well as a getting gray; and it was life while; we're already on the down-life will be well as a getting gray; and it was life here the same of the same of the same of the same of transport."

"The father?" asked the Doctor.

"He is a different man—a better man. He has more feeling for the Irish and for every body. He deprecates (as his wife has long done) party rancor, and tries, in the spirit of his new master, (Christ,) to soften it—to turn it into looked on Jamie in his coffin, there are accores, at least, who are ready to hear every word that the father (himself once so stiff a partisan) has to say, for corries? and brotherly kindness—are ready to him, or to affirm, turning to others, "Yes, for we are to be here but a to the same of the light gray and the down-hill; life while; we're already on the down-hill; life while; we're already on the down-hill; life while; we're already on the down-hill; life while is we're already on the down-hill; life while is we're already on the down-hill; life while is we're already on the down-hill in the partisan land t

The second of the street of the street of the second of the street of th

The rays of the afternoon sun were shining through the fringy needles of the pines. The sound of the woodpecker reverberated through the stillness of the forest, answering to thousand woodland notes. Suddenly, along the distant path, a voice is heard, singing, and the sound comes strangely on the ear through the dreamy stillness:

"Jesus Christ has lived and died—
What is all the world beside?
This to know is all I need.
This to know is life indeed.
Other wisdom seek I none—

And are not define the through and through a through

"Jesus, I my cross have taken,
All to leave and follow thee;
Naked, poor, despieed, forsaken,
Thou my all henceforth shalt be!

"Jeaus, I my cross have taken,
All to leave and follow thee;
Naked, poor, despiesed, forsaken,
Thou my all henceforts hash to be.

Let the world despiss and leave me—
They have left my Saviour too;
Human looks and words deceive me—
Thou art not, like them, untrue!

And, white thou shalt smile upon me,
God of wisdom, power, and might,
Foes may hate, and friends dicown, me,
Show thy face and all is bright!"

And, as he sang and prayed, that strange joy are within him which, like the sweetness of night flowers, is born of darkness and tribulation. The soul hath in it somewhat of the divine, in that it can have joy in endurance beyond the joy of indulgence.

They mistake who suppose that the highest happiness lies in wishes accomplished—in prosperity, wealth, favor, and success. There has been a joy in dangeons and on racks passing the joy in harvest—a joy strange and solemn, mysterious even to its possessor—a white stone, and the god in harvest—a joy strange and solemn, mysterious even to its possessor—a white stone, and the god in harvest—a joy strange and solemn, mysterious even to its possessor—a white stone, and the god in harvest—a joy strange and solemn, mysterious even to its possessor—a white stone, and the god in harvest—a joy strange and solemn, mysterious even to its possessor—a white stone, and the god in harvest—a joy strange and solemn, mysterious even to its possessor—a white stone, and the god in harvest—a joy strange and solemn, mysterious even to its possessor—a white stone, and the god in harvest—a joy strange and solemn, mysterious even to its possessor—a white stone, and the god in harvest—a joy strange and solemn, mysterious even to its possessor—a white stone, and the god in his possessor—

unpopular as mine."
"Well, what then?"

fectly calm, "don't yield a hair's breadth, on my account. I can bear as well as you. I am not afraid. I am ready to die for conscieuce sake. Gentlemen," she said, "there is not much it his here don't go down with us! We don't know nothing about no judgments; and as to God, we san't none of us seen fifm, lately. We spect he don't travel round these parts."

"The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good," said father Dickson.

Here one in the mob mewed like a cat, another barked like a dog, and the spectators under the story how the frail and delicate wife of Love.

got to say?"

"I have to say that I shall not comply with your demands."

"Very well," said Tom, "it's best to be ex-

"Very well," said Tom, "it's best to be explicit."

He drew his horse a little back, and said to a man who was holding a slave-whip behind, "Give it to him!"

The blows descended. He uttered no sound. The mob, meanwhile, tauntingly insulted him. "How do you like it? What do you think of it? Preach us a sermon, now, can't you? Come, where's your text?"

"He is getting stars and stripes, now!" said one.

one.
"I reckon he'll see stars!" said another.
"Wall "Stop," said Tom Gordon. "Well, my friend," he said, "you see we are in earnest, and we shall carry this through to the bitter end, you may rely on it. You won't get any sym-

you may rely on it. You won't get any sympathy; you won't get any support. There an't a minister in the State that will stand by you. They all have sense enough to let our affairs alone. They'd any of them hold a candle here, as the good elder did when they thrashed Dresser, down at Nashville. Come, now, will you cave in?"

But at this moment the conversation was interrupted by the riding up of four or five gentlemen on horseback, the headmost of whom was Clayton.

was Clayton.
"What's this?" he exclaimed, hurriedly, "What's this?" he exclaimed, hurriedly,
"What, Mr. Gordon—father Dickson! What—
what am I to understand by this?"

"Who the devil cares what you understand?
It's no husiness of yours," said Tom Gordon,
"so stand out of my way!"

"I shall make it some of my business," said

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

"As you please," said Clayton.

The party now set themselves about recovering and comforting the frightened family. The wife was carried in, and laid down on the bed. Father Dickson was soon restored so as to be able to sit up, and, being generally known and respected by the company, received many expressions of sympathy and condolence. One of the men was an elder in the church which had desired hig ministerial services. We have he

and shout—
"Give it to him! That's into him! Make the hear earphim's song."

The yate of the earth, and shall pass away. Look now to yonder world, where angels sing. Who laughed brutally, and called out to their eternal raptare, and let thine heart rise and mingle its anthem with theirs, around the throne of the Holy One.

A TALE OF THE GREAT DISMAL SWAMP.

The rays of the afternoon sun were shining in through the fringy needles of the pines.

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The rays of the afternoon sun were shining through the fring needles of the ray of the state of the call of the state. You can go among your suffers the well the shad down on the bed woll alm yellow.

"Well, han, you must promise evils of Slavery just as much as you do. Our souls are burdened under it," he said, complacently wiping his face with his handkerchief. "But Providence doesn't appear to open any door here for us to do anything. I think we ought to abide on the patient waiting on the Lord, who, in his own good time, will bring light out of docknown.

This last phrase being a part of a stereotyped exhortation with which the good elder was wont to indulge his brethren in church prayer meet-

ion in the State."

"Why," said Mr. Cornet, "the Scripture saith,

"Why," said Mr. Cornet, "the Scripture saith,
"If they persecute you into one city, flee ye into
another."
"That was said," said Clayton, "to a people
that lived under despotism, and had no rights
of liberty given them to maintain. But, if we
give way before mob law, we make curselves
alaves of the worst despotism on earth."
But Clayton spoke to men whose ears were
stopped by the cotton of slothfulness and love
of ease. They rose up, and said—
"It was time for them to be going."
Clayton expressed his intention of remaining

AN INDIAN CATACOMB.-Mr. Warren Clark, AN INDIAN CATACOME.—Mr. Warren Clark, of Gosport, writes to the Lockport Journal, that the laborers on the canal enlargement, near his residence, a few days since, came upon a large deposit of human skeletons, numbering, probably six hundred. They were all piled together, and though perfect when first exposed to the air, they soon crumbled after coming to light. It is supposed that this unusual assemblage of human remains is due to the occurrence—perhaps many years since—of a terrific Indian

By late files of English papers, we see that Mr. Edward Strutt, a noted manufactures, has been raised to the peerage. This unusual proceeding shows the interest which the Queen takes in the manufacturing pursuits of her dominions, and also the inroads which time is making upon ancient customs and prejudices,

Clayton expressed his intention of remaining over the night, to afford encouragement and assistance to his friends, in case of any further

haps many years since-of a ter

WASHINGTON, D. C. THE SLAVE GIRL.

ed in \$55, ier tones up in the neighborhood of the dead.

Again, many voices said, "Pat, I tell you, you had better accept our offer, and—run, Pat; run for your life, Pat!" and this time he looked up, started one way and another, where there was an opening made for him, like an animal that is hunted and afraid. But it was of you way the effects had been also better the said of the said o

seem so near, so dear, and beautiful, to her. She even sheds tears of transport."

ERMS OF S

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Troops and Citizens Along the Missouri

St. Louis, Aug.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1856.

THE ERA FOR THE CAMPAIGN-FURTHER EXTENSION OF TIME.

Price only Fifty Cents. The Era for the campaign, from the first of September to the first of January, a period of four months, embracing the most interesting part of the canvass, and the returns of the vote in November, will be furnished to subscribers, singly or in clubs, at fifty cents a copy. Will on their several neighborhoods, and send us as many names as possible? It is just as important to circulate papers as it is documents.

The reader will find the famous Ostene Manifesto in the Era of to-day, together with a letter of Mr. Soule, one of the conspirator No intelligent man can read it without at one inderstanding the secret of Buchanan's popu larity with the negro-driving Democracy of the South. Conservative slaveholders, even, are shocked and disgusted with the reckless, lawless, and unprincipled character of this document. It is the very embodiment of filibuster ing negro-driving.

The death of Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, was announced in both Houses of Congress on Monday, and the usual adjournment took place, i honor of his memory. Mr. Meacham was an able and faithful Representative of the people and universally esteemed. He was Chairma of the Committee on the District of Columbia and was highly esteemed in this community.

The Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Balt more, denounces the outrages in Kansas like an honest gentleman, and voted for the Army bill, with the House proviso attached. He has, as a consequence, been denounced by the organs of negro-driving Democracy, and censured by the "Conservative" press of Balti more, such as the American. The Clipper we are glad to see, takes the manly course restoring the Missouri Compromise. All honor to Mr. Davis and the Clipper!

The news from Kansas, which will be four elsewhere in to-day's Era, is of the most exci ting character, and calls imperatively upon the Republicans in Congress to stand firm by the position they have taken. The man who affects to have confidence in the honest purposes of the Administration, as it regards Kansas, should at once be put in a straight-jacket. Those who can now doubt, after the overwhelming mass of evidence produced by the Investigating Committee of the guilty complicity of the Federal Administration with the foulest deeds of the Border Ruffians, must be stupid, indeed! Can they forget that Lawrence was sacked its hotel burnt, its printing presses destroyed, and its citizens robbed and murdered, by the command of the United States marshal and a Tarritorial shariff backed by the Tarritorial Governor? And will they be blind to the fact that these men (except the Governor) are still

Away, then, with the imbecile or hypocritical ffectation of respect for an Administration of which the ruling spirits are such men as Jeffer. | circumstances! son Davis and Caleb Cushing! We would as soon trust a young lamb to the tender mercies of a hungry wolf, as trust the rights of freeme to such hands. No! let them be bound hand and foot-let the Administration wear a ball and chain around its ankles-until the fourth of March next. Talk of the exposure of the frontiers to the savage Indians! Vile pretence! The worst savages are those on the Eastern frontier of Kansas-the Border Ruffians of Missouri-with whom the Administration are in close alliance. Strip them of their usurped authority, or disarm them by withholding the supplies! Never vote a dollar for the Army, while the infamous piratical code has the sem-

Messrs. Strickland & Upson, booksellers at Mobile, have been expelled that city on the charge of selling "Abolition books." We see it stated that the Life of Frederick Douglas is the wicked book, which, being found in the trouble. It is entitled, "My Bondage and my Freedom;" and, being an entirely false and perverted account of Slavery as it is, we should say that it would be the very book for the happy slaves of the South to laugh over, and hug closer their gentle bonds. But it seems that we are mistaken, or that the Vigilance Committee of Mobile are not yet fully informed as to the nature of the book. In any point of view, we think that they act without proper reflection; for if the book is a faithful and true account of Slavery, it must be favorable, and dience. On the other hand, if it is false or exaggerated, the slaves will see through the cunning device of the Abolitionists, and laugh them to scorn.

GREAT GERMAN MEETING.

By far the largest political meeting of or German fellow-citizens, says the New York Times, which ever assembled in this this country, was held last evening at the Tabernacle. With true German taste, the stage was beautifully decorated. In the centre of the organ, on an American flag as ground, encircled by an oak wreath, was a large portrait of Colonel Fremont, surrounded by the motto, " Free men, free soil, free speech, free press." Noll's splendid orchestra furnished the music, which was far supertor to that generally heard on such occasions. The building, long before the hour of commencement, was crowded in every

Brennighausen, who nominated Dr. Julius Froebel, as President, which was received with great applause. A number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, whose names we

It is estimated that four thousand German were present. Speeches were made in the German language, by Germans of distinguished talent, and by Charles A. Dana, Esq., one of the editors of the Tribune. The greatest enthusiasm, and at the same time the greatest

BLAIR VS. BUCHANAN.

The New York Evening Post of Saturda contains a strong letter from Francis P. Blair, sen., showing Mr. Buchanan to have been the only guilty intriguer in the celebrated Presiontest in 1825, between Messrs, Jackson, Adams, and Clay. We have slready shown that Mr. Buchanan was convicted as a corrupt Governments. Adopting this as the basis of intriguer, on the testimony of both General Jackson and Mr. Clay; but Mr. Blair brings out other evidence, which leaves "not a loop to hang a doubt upon." We will notice this letter at length next week.

A HISTORY OF VACILLATION, TREACHERY, AND CRIME. On the 4th of March, 1853, President Piero

proclaimed in his Inaugural Address, delivered at the East Portico of the Capitol, that he would oppose every effort, from whatever quarter, to revive "the agitation of the Slavery question," in or out of Congress. He declared 1850 were to be and remain a "finality;" and verybody understood that, in all future legislation regarding the Territories, there was to be to further change made regarding Slavery. New Mexico and Utah were to be secured to ventual Freedom by Mr. Webster's irreversible decree of Providence, as well as by the pre-existing local law of Mexico, which was not repealed by the act of annexation, and which Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Badger, agreed in regarding as valid. The territory west and north of Missouri, now known as Cansas and Nebraska, was secured to Freedom by the Missouri Compromise a measure alike glorified by Clay, Webster, Buchanan, and Donglas. Nobody dreamed of its repeal. No sacrilegious hand dared touch it. No im-No sacrilegious hand dared touch it. No include of that this, and abute the people pious tongue dared question its wisdom and line might establish it or not, as the people might determine. When the territory which permanence. Even Atchison, the bold and anscrupulous instigator of ruffian forays into unscrupulous instigator of ruffian forays into Kansas, despaired at that time of repealing this prohibition of Slavery. He yielded to Cass, in his Nicholson letter, took the broad what he regarded as the irreversible policy of the country, and was willing to see a Territorial Government organized on the basis of that

Such was the state of Southern public sentiment at the time of President Plarce's elec-tion; and at the following session of Congress, the Committee on Territories in the House of Representatives brought in a bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska. Even then they showed a disposition to betray the cause of Freedom by proposing to run the southern boundary of the proposed Territory on the 38th parallel of latitude—thus tacitly ignoring

he Compromise line of 36° 30', and leaving room for a slave State wholly or partly to the north of that line. This clandestine treachery of the committee failed of success; the bill was amended, and the true line of 36° 30' was engrafted on it. In this form the bill went to the Senate, and would have passed, as a matter of course, if Northern Senators had not been more willing to betray, than the South was anxions to profit by the treason. Southern Senators, it is true, objected to the Anti-Slavery features of the bill; but Atchison, under the pressure of public opinion at home, was anxions for the organization of the Territory, and expressed a willingness to swallow the Anti-Slavery proviso rather than lose the bill. But the easy virtue of Northern doughfaces was truer to Slavery on that occasi than the ferocious and uncompromising Atchison. They suffered the bill to sleep, and to go over to the next session among the unfinished

Early in the following session of Congress viz: on the 14th of December, 1853, Mr. Dodge of Iowa introduced a bill to organize the Ter ritory of Nebraska, identical in its provision with that which passed the House as above stated, at the last session of the preceding Congress. It was referred to the Committee on Territories, of which Mr. Douglas of Illinois was chairman. On the 4th of January, 1854 he reported a substitute for the bill.

Now, mark his career and that of the Ad ministration-mark their flagrant inconsisten-

The reader will bear in mind that the final point at which these worthies arrived, and which they still stick to, is this: that the principle of the legislation of 1850, known as the Compromise Measures, is inconsistent with and supersedes the Missouri Compromise, as i regards the restriction of Slavery. It is also asserted that the pregnant legislation of 1850 settled finally and forever the right of slaveholders to carry their slaves into all the Territories of the United States, whether north or south of the line of 36° 30', and whether ac quired from Mexico, with local laws against Slavery, or otherwise. This is the present po sition of the sham Democracy. Now, let follow the steps by which they arrived at it. The substitute offered by Mr. Douglas,

the 4th of January, 1854, was accompani by a report, explanatory of the bill, and the s an extract from it:

"In the opinion of those emir who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void; while the prevailing sentiment, in large portions of the Union, sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States secures to every different in large points. States secures to every citizen an inalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description and to hold and enjoy the same, under the same and to hold and enjoy the same, under the sanction of law. Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it vise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by any act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the 8th section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute.

"Your committee deem it fortunate for the good of the country and the security of the

good of the country and the security of the Union, that the controversy then resulted in the adoption of the Compromise Measures, which the two great political parties, with singular unanimity, have affirmed as a cardinal article of their faith, and proclaimed to the world, as a final adjustment of the controversy, and an end to the agitation. A due respect, therefore, for the avowed opinions of Senators, as well as a process case of matriotte duty, enjoins upon proper sense of patriotic duty, enjoins upor your committee the propriety and necessity of your committee the propriety and necessity of a strict adherence to the principles, and even a literal adoption of the enactments of that adjust-ment, in all their Territorial bills, so far as the same are not locally inapplicable."

This is the first step, but is far short of the

final position aimed at. Now, mark how emlly the official organ of the next day en rsed these views of Douglas:

dorsed tage yiews of Douglas's From the Unique of January 5, 1854.

"Nebraska—Mr. Douglas's Report—The Compromise.—The report submitted to the Senate on yesterday, by Mr. Douglas, chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, in regard to a Territorial Government for Nebraska, will be read with profound interest. This subject has been looked to with zerious approhensions, in consequence of the supposition that it might fearfully regime it. Blacker existion. ject has been looked to with serious apprehensions, in consequence of the supposition that it might fearfully revive the Blaver sejistion. Mr. Douglas was fully impressed with the importance and delicacy of the issue involved, and a devotes the full power of his capacious mind to it investigation. He has arrived at conclusions which seem to us to be unassaffable. He plants himself resolutely upon the Compromise of 1850 as a final settlement—not final merely as to the Territories then in dispute, but final as to all future legislation for Territorial Governments. Adopting this as the basis of

ope that the propositions submitted by him rill be unhesitatingly affirmed by Congress." The following is worthy of special notice. It

ill be seen that the official organ fully endorses the remark of the Boston Post, that the Compromise of 1850 became added to the Missouri ompromise of 1820: From the Union of January 10, 1854.

"The Nebraska Bill and the Compromise.— Whilst the organs of Abolitionism are stultify Whilst the organs of Abolitionism are stutify-ing themselves in their effort to make an issue be-tween the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850—both of which were vio-lently opposed by them during the perilous scenes of 1860—we are gratified to witness the scenes or 1000—we are grathed to witness the earnestness and promptness with which our Democratic contemporaries are rallying to the support of the principles proposed to be incor-porated into the Nebraska bill. We subjoin the views taken of this subject by those two sterling organs of Democracy, the Boston Post and the Philadelphia Argus. The Post says: "On the 22d, a bill was introduced into the House, to organize the Territory of Nebraska This measure comes up under interesting aspects. By the Missouri Compromise, Slavery was to be prohibited in all territory north of 36° 30′, but it says nothing about Slavery south of that line; and hence States south of that might determine. When the territory which was south of this line was acquired from Ne Cass, in his Nicholson letter, took the broad ground that the people of every State and every Territory have a right to determine their con-stitution and laws, and that the relation of the General Government towards both States and erritories should be one of complete non-intervention as to the Slavery question. On the floor of the Senate, he contended that the Wilmot Proviso was unconstitutional. This was floor of the Senate, he contended that are war-mot Proviso was unconstitutional. This was the principle, as to New Mexico and Utah, that Mr. Webster advocated. This prevailed, and thus the Compromise of 1850 BECAME ADDED to that of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. *** The report is brief, clear, concise, and admirable, and we cannot too highly commend it to the attention of all."

It will be seen, from the last extract, that the official organ, in its super-serviceable zeal, takes retrograde step, and fully endorses the Missouri Compromise; while it denounces the Abotionists for pointing out what they deemed the ency of that measure with the Compro ise of 1850!

Some days after the introduction of Douglas's substitute, Mr. Dixon offered an ndment repealing the Missouri prohibition of Slavery; and Mr. Sumner offered an amend ment expressly re-enacting it. The Washington Union of January 20, in referring to thes amendments, remarked:

"We have never yielded to the Missouri Com promise any other obligatory force than that which attaches to a solemn covenant entered into by two opposing parties, for the preservation of amicable relations. To such considerations we have felt bound to yield as ready an acquirement of the control of the c scence as if the Compromise was the law of the land." * * "If we have studied the Southern sentiment correctly, this has been the view taken of the Missouri Compromise in that livision of the Union." * * * "It was upon this view that we gave Mr. Douglas's bill ur ready approval; and we still think that the harmony of the country will be best

"When, therefore, a prominent Whig Sena-tor like Mr. Dixon provoses to go beyond Judge Douglas, and beyond the Compromise of 1850, in showing his devotion to the rights of the South, it may not be out of order to re-mind our friends that in the great issue of 1850 the body of Mr. Dixon's political friends, especially at the North, were not prepared to go even as far as the Nebraska bill goes. But Mr. Dixon's amendment may serve to stir up excitement on one side, whilst Mr. Sumner's will effect the like object on the other; and, as Whignothing to lose, the upshot may be, that the agitation may inure to the benefit of the comon opposition to the Democratic party. Pru dence, patriotism, devotion to the Union, the interest of the Democratic party, all sugges that that public sentiment which now acquesces cheerfully in the principles of the Conpromise of 1850, should not be inconsiderated disturbed. The triumphant election of Pres dent Pierce shows that on this basis the hearts and the judgments of the people are with the Democracy. We may venture to suggest that it is well worthy of consideration whether a faithful adherence to the creed which has been so triumphantly endorsed by the People does not require all good Democrats to hesitate and reflect maturely upon any proposition which any member of our party can object to as an interpolation upon that creed. In a word, it would be wise in all Democrats to consider whether it would not be safest to 'LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.' TO BEPEAL THE MIS-SOURI COMPROMISE might, and, according to our view, would, clear the principle of Congressional non-intervention of all embarrassment; but we doubt whether the good thus promised is so important that it would be wise to seek it through the agitation which necessarily stand through the adjustion which necessarily sumus in our path. Upon a calm review of the whole ground, we yet see no such reasons for disturb-ing the Compromise of 1850 as COULD IN-DUCE US TO ADVOCATE EITHER OF

THE AMENDMENTS proposed to Mr. Doug-These remarks were made on the 20th anuary. On the 23d, Mr. Douglas offered econd substitute, directly repealing the Missouri Compromise. Now mark the change The organ of the Administration, which, be i remembered, is the Administration itself speak ing, on the next day used the following language, in remarkable contrast to that used b the same paper on the 5th, the 10th, and the 20th of the same month. Let the reader turn

back, and compare the several extracts. From the Washington Union of January 24, 1854. "The Two Compromises—The Nebraska Question.—* * It was expected that the action of the Senate on the bill would commence on yesterday; but the Committee on Territories having concluded that two Territories, instead of one, should be provided for, and that the provision in regard to the operation of the Compromise principles of 1850 should be more specifically defined, Mr. Douglas presented two bills in lieu of the former, and their consideration was postponed until the bills could be printed."

After quoting the fourteenth section of the bill, which embraces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Union goes on to remark;

"This amendment declares, in express terms, that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was superseded by the principles of the Compromise of 1850. As far as we have observed, the general construction of Mr. Douglas's original bill was, that in adopting and re-enacting the prin-ciples of the Compromise of 1850, it necessapromise act. That was an impromises, in our judgment, are wholly citable. The one rests upon the principle gressional non-intervention—the other

"The emendment proposed by Mr. Douglas, on yesterday, was intended to remove all room for doubt as to the true meaning and operation of the Compromise of 1859. It declares that, by the principles of that Compromise, the Missouri Compromise was superseded; and therefore that the re-enactment of those principles in the Nebraska bill renders the Missouri Compromise the Miss promise inoperative. It is designed, therefore, to carry out in good faith the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and as such it cannot fail the symmand the support of all Democratis who are standing faithfully and sincerely upon the Compromise of 1850, as a finel and parmanent settlement of the Slavery question. We cannot but regard the policy of the Administration as directly involved in this question. That policy looks to fidelity to the Compromise of 1850 as

an essential requisite to Democratic orthodoxy. The proposition of Mr. Douglas is a practical execution of the principles of that Compromise, and therefore cannot but be regarded by the Administration as a test of Democratic

We should deem it a paltry triumph to couvict a dependent newspaper of inconsistency; and we wish it distinctly understood that that is no part of our object. What we lay stress upon is the fact that the Washington Union is nerely and purely the mouthpiece of the Adon. It was instituted in 1845, to be mere mouthpiece of the sham Democratic resident; and shortly before the introduction of the Nebraska bill, one of its editors was forced to withdraw, in consequence of venturing to have an opinion of his own. What we have quoted above, therefore, shows the vacillating policy of the Administration, in its neck-andeck race for Southern popularity, with Stephen A. Douglas.

Well, the foul treachery to the North was arried. The Missouri restriction upon Slavery was repealed, and Kansas and Nebraska were nade slave marts for Democratic Virginia The result is before the country. The sham emocracy has been nearly extinguished in all the free States; Whiggery, which attempted to strengthen itself by entering the lists with Douglas and Pierce, has broken down, and disappeared. Slavery has been introduced into ansas, and free settlers have been driven out by Missouri ruffians. The Territory is in a state of civil war, and there is danger of the war extending to the adjoining States. Congress is paralyzed. The President and Senate insist on corrying out their criminal scheme of upholding Slavery in Kansas, and expelling the Free-Soilers. The House of Representa tives still holds out, while we write, in resisting the treasonable usurpation. Such are the first fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compronise, by a dishonorable conspiracy betwee he Southern propagandists of Slavery and their nscrupulous minions, the Northern dough-

JACKSON AND CLAY UPON BUCHANAN. We recently gave a full history of Mr. Bu

chanan's disreputable connection with the old 'Bargain and Intrigue' business, and of his onviction, both by General Jackson and Henry Clay, of a most scandalous attempt upon the virtue of the latter. We intend to keep their estimony before the people. It cannot be, and has not been, disputed.

MR. CLAY'S STATEMENT Some time in January, eighteen hundred and wenty-five, and not long before the election of President of the United States. President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan hen a member of the House, and afterward nany years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of General Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his only messmate in the House, (his intimate and confidential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a mem er of the House.) Shortly after Mr. Bucha an's entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the elec the most splendid Cabinet that the country had Mr. Letcher asked how he have had one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men? Mr. Buchanan replied, "He would not go out of this room for a Secre-tary of State," looking at Mr. Clay. This genan (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked that he

HERMITAGE, February 28, 1845. Your observations with regard to Mr. Bu-chanan are correct. He showed a want of moral courage in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay—did not do me justice in the exposé he then made—and I am sure, about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding idency, and the Secretary of State. This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case, or not, I know not; but one thing I do know, that he wished me to combat them with their own weap that was, to let my friends say, if I was eld I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of f This, to me, appeared to be gross corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation as I thought it deserved.

MINNESOTA.

We have assurances from Minnesota, that while a large majority of the people are favorable to the Republican cause, there is danger of ignoring national politics, from a mistaken idea that the Territories should give exclusive attention to home affairs. The following article, from the Minnesota Republican, calls attention to this erroneous opinion, and points out the unfortunate consequences likely to result from it. Although there is no danger of introducing Slavery into that cold, northern region, there is imminent danger of making its people unbervient to the Slave Power, at the organization of

the State Government.

safe motto is, "principles, not men."

Such a time we deem now to have come to this Territory. Although, in the direct discharge of their official duties, the officers to be chosen this fall, by the people of the different portions of our Territory, will have little to do with politics, still the political complexion of the officers this year elected will be of the greatest importance. The self-styled "Democrats" of our vicinity

The self-styled "Democrats" of our vicinity (we presume it is the same throughout Minnesota) are already at their old tricks, and urging Republicans to "go for the best men," regardless of politics. And yet, when it comes to the point, these liberal gentlemen can never be persuaded that any Republican nominated as a candidate is "the best man." They always, when election day comes, yete the clean party ticket. But if they manage to fool a few Republicans into supporting their candidates, on the plea that they are "the best men," and thereby elect them, they will throw up their hats as soon as the election are "the bestmen," and thereby elect them, they will throw up their hats as soon as the election is over, and claim it as a "Democratic victory."

The present population of Minnesota cannot fall much short of 150,000, and in fifteen months it must nearly double. "With such a population, so well able to pay their own governmental expanses. Congress will view har delay in claiming penses, Congress will view her delay in claiming admission as a State, as merely a trick to avoid taxation, and plunder the general Government, in the way of appropriations. These will be cut off, and we must inevitably become a State

soon after the assembling of the next Congress, in December, 1857. Whether we wish it or not, we shall be driven to this.

Now, hop do we wish to come in? With two doubtless. Renators to heters.

nothing to do with national politics," to slip in a Pierce-Douglas-Buchanan Border Ruffian majority into the Legislature, to elect a host of aheriffs to make a business of electioneering against us next year; to put in registers of deeds, who shall elect by their certificates, bogus Democrats whom the people have rejected, (as was done last year in Hennepin and Fillmore,) we shall have a hard fight to elect a majority of free men to the Convention for framing our

side with Sumner, Wade, Wilson, and Hale, instead of men to do the dirty work of Toombs, Atchison, and Stringfellow.

Let, then, every man who in his inmost soul favors free speech, free men, free soil, and Fremont, determine in the first place to vote for no man, for any office, who is not a snitable men. man, for any office, who is not a suitable man for the place; and, secondly, to vote for no man this fall, for the most insignificant office, even, who is not a full-blooded Fremont man, "and

Attempt to Expel Another Republican Delegate The following letter appears in the New York Tribune of the 19th, and will explain

SECTIONALISM - BUCHANAN MEETINGS IN

CABIN CREEK, LEWIS Co., Kr.,
August 6, 1856.
By the last mail, I received from Mr. Georg By the last mail, I received from Mr. George Rye, a delegate from Virginia to the Philadel-phia Convention, a graphic sketch of the pro-ceedings of an indignation meeting held by the-malignants, on occasion of his thus serving as delegate. Mr. Rye is highly esteemed in Wood-stock, his place of residence, and has, by frugal industry, (he is a saddler,) secured a competency. For nineteen years past, he has openly and without cessation maintained the cause of "fraeut cessation maintained the cause of "free without cessation maintained the cause of "free-dom for all men;" and by his firmness on the one hand, and gentlemanly deportment on the other, has won the respect and confidence of the whole community. He has placed his nar-rative at my disposal, and I present it to your

WOODSTOCK, SHENANDOAH Co., VA.,

At noon, on the 7th of July, (it being court day,) a gentleman stepped up to me in front of my house, where I was sitting conversing with several persons, and remarked to me, "They are about to hold an indignation, sure enough!" With this, I went to the Court House. I walked into the hall, and finding no seat to suit me on the floor, I stepped upon the Judge's bench, and took a chair, where I could see into every corner of the room. This bench is at the back part of the building, extending from

one side to the other in a sort of circular form, and raised about three feet from the floor. Above the centre is a picture representing Above the centre is a picture representing our first parents—Adam bearing the cap of Liberty on a staff, and Eve holding the scales of Justice equipoised. In front of this bench, and immediately above the entrance-door, is a gallery, which is entered by the side doors. I soon discovered that my presence had not been laid down in the programme; for when I cast my eye around the room, it was met by a

perfect stare, as though the crowd had neve seen me before.

I never saw the human face as I saw it that day. It had assumed nearly every possible twist. There was the blank stare, as though the mortal blow had been given, and Death was at the gate; there was the indifferent, careless face; the thoughtful and calculating face; there was the face with a smile and an occa-sional wink; and the confused face—such as a man wears when caught in a wrong act-and this face was peculiar to the sanctimonious cant

ers who officiated at the ceremonies. ere some from Alexandria, Rockingham, and New Market. (Whether they were sent here as but if they came to insult gentlemen, by telling better for the peace and quietness of our town and their own credit if they had stayed at home.) Among them I recognised the Southern Methodist preacher from Harrisonburg, who put up at the jail with Mr. Houshour, commonly known as "Extra Pete," who follows jail-keeping, negrotrading, constabling, horse-trading, &c., and not a manufacture. a member of his church, nor any other. There were then, under that roof, one Southern Metho-

dist preacher, one sub-negro-trader, and four hobbled runaway negroes. Well, after sitting there some time, I took the Baltimore Sun from my pocket, and commenced reading. I looked through it pretty well, and then laid it upon my knee, and, casting my eye around the room, found that many of the faces. I saw when I entered had disappeared, while others had changed their places. There seemed to be considerable hesitancy. Indeed, I began to think they had relinquished the game. Finally, ———, a Democrat, a member of the Southern Methodist Church, and who him himself in the late war until his father could find a substitute, called the meeting to order, and nominated John J. Allen as Chairman,

which was carried. Mr. Allen came upon the bench. We shook hands, passed the usual compliments, and spoke of the weather. He then took his seat immediately under the picture above described. John Haas then nominated Samuel C. Williams as Secretary. Carried. The Chairman arose, and remarked that he lid not know the object of the meeting, and that some one would have to state it. The Secretary, Samuel C. Williams, performed that part of the Samuel C. Williams, performed that part of the service. And as you may not remember the man by name, I will describe him. He is a man of medium size, with black, curly hair, and black eyes, sharp, sallow face, stoop-shouldered, long bony fingers, and may be known by his frequently disgusting the company he is in by picking his ears with a pin, and smelling it. His

the State Government.

The friends of Freedom should remember that every Federal officer in the Territory is a tool of the Slave Oligarchy, and that he holds his place and enjoys its emoluments on the condition of exerting his influence to "crush out" the spirit of Freedom.

The TRUE ISSUE.

Ordinarily, in electing local officers, politics should have no weight; personal fitness should determine us in making our selections from the several candidates. But there are times when this rule should be laid aside; when the only safe motto is, "principles, not men."

Such a time we deem now to have come to this Territory. Although, in the direct discharge cherished this viper in their bosoms, and that it had now become intolerable, and must be cast out. Indeed! And the time had come when they must take the law into their own hands, or step ontside of law, and constitute themselves the law-makers, the judges and executioners of the law for the county of Shenandoah. Bah! The most remarkable fact of all was, that this man, though attempting to enlighten his hearers, did not touch upon the questions now before the people of the United States. He did not name Kansas, nor did he read one article of the Republican platform, nor anything from a Republican paper, for it was the very last a Republican paper, for it was the very last thing he dared do, because such a reading would thing he dared do, because such a reading word have proved, to the satisfaction of every one present, that there was not a particle of truth in anything he said. He contented himself with repeating a set of stale old charges, that have been exploded throughout all civilization long

I had an oblique view of this gentleman's face, and his eyes turned in every direction but to the point at which I sat. The reason, perhaps, was, that he was afraid of the fate of Ananias and Sapphira.

At the conclusion of this short speech, the orator moved that a committee be appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions, sc. The committee was accordingly appointed, and retired. While they were out, the Chairman passed by me, to go off the bench, and remarked that it was "very warm up here." Well, I thought so myself; but as he was engaged in very warm business, it was perhaps more oppressive to him. The committee returned, and reported a preamble and resolutions, calling on Mr. Bye to leave the State at once, through their Chairman, S. C. W. Mr. Charles Welsh, one of the committee, moved their adoption, and

put, and carried; also, a motion to adjourn.

At this stage of the proceedings, I was expecting a regular break-down; but "not a drum was heard, not a funeral note." Friend and foe seemed to open ranks in silence, to let those hucksters in other men's rights pass into eternal political infamy. I kept my seat until these good Democratic Republicans skulked out of the hall of Liberty and Justice; for, mark you, they were all professed Democrats—Buchanan men. It was proclaimed with a loud voice, in front of the Court-house, by a Democrat, that Abolitionists and Know Nothings were not wanted there. But this I, for one, disregarded. I passed out of the Court-house into the

ard, conversed a few minutes with several centlemen, crossed the street to my house, and took a chair in front of the door, when a little circle scated themselves around me. I had not been there more than two minutes, before the Southern Methodist preacher came and assumed a listening attitude within ten feet of me; and I presume the poor fellow heard enough; for my wife, who was sitting in the hall, made her remarks for special application. And that her remarks for special application. And that you may judge whether this man is as successful in the ministry as were Paul and Silas, who, by their wonderful works, made the jailor who, by their wonderful worse, made the jallor of old cry out, "What must I do to be saved?" I will inform you that the modern to whom I referred above, three days after he had feasted this modern preacher, used the following language, in an advertisement in one of our pa-

ber wishes to purchase about fifty likely youn negroes, of both sexes. For sound and health negroes, of both sexes. For sound and neathly men and women, boys and girls, the highest cash price will be given. Those having such property to dispose of, in any of the adjoining counties, can address the subscriber, at Woodtock, Va. "July 10, 1856."

And also to show you the calibre of this dis ciple, I insert his toast, which he got another person to write, and though not drank at the celebration on the fourth, was handed to the ditor after this meeting on the 7th, to be pub lished with those that were drank:
"By Peter E. Houshour. The Abolitionis of Shenandoah—May they be lathered with aquafortis, shaved with a handsaw, ornamented

pleasure of riding upon the soft side of a whit Some of the men who took part in the mee ing, had, but a few hours before, taken an oath to support the laws and Constitution of this Com monwealth; in their proceedings, they say they intend to violate them. But of this we shall see.

enjoy the farce admirably. Very respectfully, The Rev. James S. Davis. If the mob attempt to carry out their lawless resolutions, they will find a much larger number of friends of free discussion than they expect. They will not make the attempt. Western Virginia feels the tyrannous rule of that portion east of the Blue Ridge, and inwardly rejoices, when one is found bold enough to cry out against it.

Everything has been quiet here since, and we

JAMES SCOTT DAVIS. It will be seen, from the foregoing narrative that if the Republican party is not "sectional, it is not the fault of the friends of Mr. Buchanan in Virginia. They are making it "sectional in the same way that the same party are making Kansas a slave State, by driving out the friend

ANOTHER CASE. Since writing the above another instance of Virginia barbarity and inolerance has come under our notice. An attempt was made, on the 15th inst., to hold a meeting at Wheeling, Va., for the purpose of forming a Fremont and Dayton Electoral Ticket. The call for the meeting was publicly most of those present were of the opposite par ties. Dr. G. P. Smith commenced a speech which the rowdies interrupted and stopped The meeting was broken up, and the speaker says the Buchanan organ, escaped with "sun dry kicks and knocks."

The Buchanan organ, the Aryus, says: "He began to think of escaping, after he have reached the Post Office corner, which is about square and a half from the hall door, an made an attempt to run, when the oroned gathered upon him, and a general skirmish ensued, in which wounds were inflicted on two gentlemen, Mr. Ward and Mr. Harding. The latter is a young man who was not in any way con nected with the affair, and received his wound nected with the affair, and received his wound, which was upon the hand, accidentally. Mr. Ward's wound is of a very serious nature, but is not regarded as mortal. During the melee, Smith made his way up Market street, and succeeded in taking refuge in the McLure House, where he was arrested, and privately taken by the officers and lodged in jail. The most intense excitement prevailed among our citizer when it was known that Mr. Ward had be stabled; and if they could have then got Smith in their power, he would have had the full bene-fit of Judge Lynch's law. He is now in jail,

awaiting a preliminary examination, and quie is again restored to our city.

"After what occurred last night, we think it will be a long time before the shrickers will find another man with hardshood enough to attempt to make another public speech in this commu-nity, and that their aspirations for rendering themselves ridiculous are fully satisfied. If not, they will not come off so easily at the next

The Wheeling Times (Fillmore) takes a more noderate and plausible view of the matter whole appearance is as mean as the act he was

"Whatever Virginia may do in the future she is not now prepared for Fremont Associations, with all the old Abolition elements and champions, and all the old heresies and ex-ploded fanaticisms, rag, tag, and bob-tail, mus-tered under his banners. The gradual emanrered under his banners. The gradual eman-cipationists, and the opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—even the opponents of more slave territory—don't wish anything to do with Fremont congregations, and there is an over-whelming sentiment in the State which will put them down whenever they are attempted."

It is the boast of Stephen A. Douglas, that the Republicans dare not avow their principles south of Mason and Dixon's line, and the above proceedings go to show that his boast is well founded; yet, he has the assurance to deounce Republicanism as sectional!

It is not pretended that the Republicans ar prosed to the freest advocacy of Slavery in the North; and an instance cannot be produced of their attempting to stifle debate by mobbing speakers or burning printing presses; yet, the party which habitually resorts to these acts of parbarism, to suppress discussion, has the imoudence to talk of sectionalism! Is not that the very essence of sectionalism, which will not so much as hear the arguments of its opponent n another section? A great majority of the Northern people are opposed to Slavery and Slavery extension, and yet they are willing to hear what can be said on the part of the South, for the institution. The great body of the South are favorable to Slavery and Slavery extension and will mob and murder all who undertake ppose their sectional views. Now, which is e sectional party? Is it that which repreents Freedom and free discussion, or that which epresents Slavery and intolerence? The man ho, in the face of this statement of the case, can persist in calling Republicanism sectional and negro-driving intolerance national, must be one of two things—a knave or a fool.

FREMONT IN CALIFORNIA

We have noticed two or three letters in ou Northern exchanges, written from California to with the warmest enthusiasm. It is said

MR. FILLMORE ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE been repeated several times by request of the

The following letter from Mr. Critte shows that Mr. Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave Bill from no spirit of "concession and compromise," but because he was in favor WASHINGTON, July 11, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter ne 4th July, I reply, that neither during h Administration nor at any time did he ever say to me, or in my hearing, "that the Fugitive lave Law was unconstitutional." or anything that effect. Neither is it true, "that it was only by your (my) urgent solicitation, as his adviser, that he could be induced to sign the bill." For the purpose as I appearance the could be seen to sign the bill." adviser, that he could be induced to sign the bill." For the purpose, as I supposed, of acting, and showing that he acted, deliberately and advisedly upon so important a subject, he required me, as the law-officer of the Government, to give my opinion in writing in regard to the constitutionality of certain clauses of the bill, and I did so. I believe that he also consulted (as usual) all the members. This was done, no dcubt, out of respect for his Cabinet, and to secure to his conduct the highest sanction which the advice of his Cabinet counsellors could give. All the members of the sellors could give. All the members of the Cabinet, I believe, advised in favor of the bill and in so doing concurred, as I understood, the President's own opinion on the subject. There was no urgency or solicitation to Mr. Fillmore to sign the bill, that I know of. It certainly needed none, nor did I ever suppose that any was necessary. Mr. Fillmore, I have no doubt, signed that bill freely, and in obedience only to his own convictions and sense of latter.

duty.

The above will afford you, I hope, sir, a full answer to your inquiries. And I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

MR. WEBSTER'S VIEWS. In 1837, Mr. Webster addressed the people

f the city of New York, at Niblo's Salo the course of which, he used the following

"GENTLEMEN: We all see that, by whoms over possessed, Texas is likely to be a slave-holding country! And I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do anything that shall extend the slavery of the African race on this Continent, or add other slaveholding States to the Union."—Works, vol. 1, p. 356.

* * * * * "On the general subject of Slavery the com-nunity is already excited. The subject has not only attracted attention as a question of politics, but it has struck a far deeper-toned chord. It has arrested the religious feeling of the country—it has taken strong hold on the nsciences of men. He is a rash man, indeed and little conversant with human nature, and especially has he a very erroneous estimate of the character of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trifled with or despised. It will assuredly cause itself to be respected. It may be reasoned with, it may be made willing, I believ it is entirely willing, to fulfill all Existing en-gagements and duties—to uphold and defend the Constitution as it is established, with whatever regrets about some provisions which is does actually contain. But to coerce it into SILENCE—to seek to compress and confine it warm as it is, and more heated as such endeav ors would inevitably render it—should this be attempted, I know nothing, even in the Constitution, or in the Union itself, which would not be endangered by the explosion which might follow."—Works, vol. 1, p. 357.

This was Northern Whig doctrine in 1837; and it is a well-remembered fact, that Mr. Webster always followed rather than led his friends on the subject of Slavery. Washington Hunt and Rufus Choate were at that time in advance of their great leader. Now, alas! where are they? At the very tail of doughfaced Locofocoism. They are now ready to call the roll of Toombs's slaves on Bunker Hill, or do any Jefferson Davis may assign them, in order to preserve the Union."

SOUTH,-The Southern "Chivalry," of the Brooks and bludgeon stamp, are excessively annoyed at the idea of being ruled over by one who has risen from poverty. The popularity of Colonel Fremont in South Carolina was not of a formidable character, in conse quence of his Republican principles; but, is order to sink him to unfathomable depths o odium, the Charleston Mercury has produced the following evidence of his early poverty. Fremont spent his early manhood in teaching school for the support of his mother and himself; and the Mercury, the heartless organ of the negro-drivers, produces the following proof that he was not always able to "make both ends meet." Let them have the benefit of it The people know how to appreciate such

charges from such a source : schedule of the estate and effects of John C. Fre custody of the Sheriff of Charleston district, by virtue

One coat; five waistcoats; three pairs of par taloons; five shirts; six pairs of socks; four collars; two stocks; two cravats; and sundry books, (number not recollected.)
All of the above, except what I have on, are in a trunk at New York. South Carolina, Charleston District.

J. C. Fremont, being duly sworn, deposeth that the above contains a just, true, and cor-rect account of all his estate, real and personal

Sworn to before me, this 9th August, 1831 J. W. MITCHELL, J. P. Filed 9th August, 1831. AN INCIDENT IN CHURCH,-The English

have a proverb, which says that "it is safer for one man to steal a horse, than for anothe to look over a hedge." The following story from the Newark Advertiser, is a case in point: "An amusing incident occurred in one of our most prominent Episcopal churches, on Sunday morning, though, fortunately for the credit of the congregation, the mistake which gave rise to it was confined to a small circle. An able divine from a distant part of the countries of the of the regular incumbent, and, after the country occupied the pulpit, at the earnest request of the regular incumbent, and, after the usual services, took the following text from Paul's Epistle to the Romans:

"" Ver. 20. For the creature was made sub-

ject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope.

"(21. Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God.'

"The word liberty, at the end of the text, and the content among into the glorious liberty of the children of God.

"The word liberty, at the end of the text, gave some uneasiness at the outset among those who, it seems, could not separate the idea from Abolitionism—especially since politics appear to have entered the pulpit elsewhere—and the preacher proceeded with a brilliant discourse, showing how God had subjected us to the fetters of vanity, the passions, and adverse circumstances in life, with which mankind were in perpetual warfare; and in expanding his fine conception of spiritual freedom—the glorious liberty of the children of God'—he proceeded to answer the natural inquiry, why we could not have been born free from this vanity, &c., and been made at once free as the angels! He glowed that those who had achieved spiritual freedom, after the necessary sacrifices and exertion, appreciated the blossings of liberty with an intenser joy than even angels, who inharited freedom without an effort—just as the slave-born Romans received the Phrygian cap and other insignia of the freedom they achieved, with a deeper appreciation of their value and greater enthusiasm than those who had received them as a birthright. The idea was heautifully elaborated; but a small number of the listeners—who had, perhaps, been sleeping through the previous portion of the discourse—mistook the preacher's object for an attempt to produce political effect, and one member rose from his seat and left the house, while one or two females lengthened their visages at the outrescous doctrire.

intelligent planters in that vicinity, and the title preacher is also a strong believer in the expediency and necessity of Slavery in the part of the country, besides favoring Bucham for President."

We copied, a week or two since, a paragraph

from a South Carolina journal, in which the New York Day Book, an ultra Pro-Slava paper, is told that the South has no confide in Northern men with Southern principles that the Day Book is as mercenary as the Herald, and might be bought up by the Abd tionists at a fair price. This snubbing a altogether gratuitous, and was made in respons to the pharisaical boast of the Day Book its soundness, accompanied with an appeal the South for support. We now have another instance of the Southern estimate of the North ern advocates of Slavery. The Edgefield

"The New York Day Book is out in distin and emphatic denunciation of the court we jury who were instrumental in acquitting He bert. This is little short of siding with the popular feeling of the North against the decision of justice and law. There are a god many things we like well enough in the Book, but this smacks more of policy than independence. Can it be that the Day Book pands to the Irish interest that surrounds it? Will so many palpable circumstances in Herbern favor, and a fair verdict of acquittal, too, bylin peers, the tone of the Day Book in this matter strikes us as being very peculiar."

MORE HONORS TO BROOKS,-The Newbo (S. C.) Mirror contains a letter from Washing ton, giving full particulars of a dinner party is this city in honor of the birthday of the immutal Brooks! Judge Butler, General lane of Oregon, General Quitman, Colonel Davis, 180 retary of War,) Judge Douglas, Mr. Edmunds Mr. Bocock, and Mr. Clingman, were preser Quitman presented Brooks a cane, in behalf the citizens of Holmes county, Mississippi, an made a highly complimentary speech, culc gizing the heroic achievement of attacking

unarmed man sitting at his writing-desk. What high-minded Southerner will not blue for shame at the mere mention of the

LITERARY FAME .- Arrangements have been made with Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, for sec. arate editions in England, France, and Ge many, of her new novel, now going through the press of Messrs. Phillips, Sampson, & Co., this city, so that the book will have a simp taneous issue in the four great publishing of the world-Boston, London, Paris, and Leir sic .- Boston Transcript.

WHITEHURST'S GALLERY.

This establishment is now more than er worthy of the public attention. Mr. Whitehum has made an important discovery in the art of picture-making. We allude to his photograph in oil colors on "enamelled mill-board, or cu vass." The nature of the discovery is thus scribed :

"By this achievement, likenesses are take either from life or from a small daguerreoly and transferred, by the action of light chemical preparation, to the 'enamelled nill board,' or canvase, in oil colors, life size, by magnifying or diminishing, to suit the desired purpose. This 'board' is prepared in oil lors, so as to present perfect adaptedness Photographic purposes, with surface as amount and nearly as solid as highly-polished marble clime, and even to the action of water. T while the original prominent photograph outlines impart to the general appe

Any number of copies can be procured from the result of one sitting, thereby rendering them much cheaper for illustrated works than

engravings. Ambrotypes, a new discovery for making pictures on plate glass, are also executed in the best style by Mr. Whitehurst.

Mr. Whitehurst has established Dagu Galleries in a score or so of the principal citis of the Union, and has obtained the premin in the World's Fair, London, as well as in w rious American fairs, for excellence in his at His establishment in this city is in charged A. J. NIMMO; HUGH O'NEIL, Photographist

POLITICS IN NEW YORK. ALBANY, N. Y., August 20, 1856 To the Editor of the National Era: The most careful political calculators have are unable to figure Fremont's majority in this 10,000 against him in New York city, 2,000 Albany, and 2,000 in Rensselaer, where sanguine friends are unwilling to allow a majority against him. According to present calculations, based on the most reliable information received here at the central point, fro every county in the State, Fremont's major cannot vary much from 50,000. In these mates, Fillmore is considered as the competito of Fremont. Buchanan seems to be admitted elections may have the effect to change the reative positions of Fillmore and Buchanan before the day of election. But it is impossible for Buchanan to rise to Fillmore's pressistrength, unless there should be a union of the Buchanan and Fillmore forces; in which case, the losses and gains would be about equal. It is a striking fact, that the most active working men for Fremont in this State were recently "Democrats;" and the three or four counties which heretofore have been engaged, previous to elections, in a strife as to which should give the largest majority for Jackson, Polk, or Wright, are now engaged in a similar effort to see which shall beat in piling up a freement majority. Oneida, St. Lawrence, Fremont majority. Oneids, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Herkimer, are talking of 4,000, 6,000, and even 8,000 Fremont majorities is their respective counties, over Fillmore. The I may remark, that nobody expects any Repub can State candidate to run up to within 25,00

of Fremont. Everywhere the greatest reliance is place upon the large and judicious circulation of doc nents, newspapers, and speeches, as a mesna success. Where this has been neglected, s falling off in Fremont's vote will mark the neg ligence of those who should have done

REPUBLICANISM IN VIRGINIA. WHEELING, VA., Aug. 11, 1856.

to the Editor of the National Era: Please announce, through the column your paper, that a respectable number of publicana of this city met on last Satur evening, and adopted a Constitution organian association, to be called the Republican his sociation of Ohio County, Virginia; the objection being to co-operate with Republicans throughout the nation in putting a stop to the existion of Slavery, and in supporting Fremontal Dayton at the coming Presidential election.

The platform of the Philadelphia Republication of the Paid and and and and the stop of the platform of the Philadelphia Republication. Convention was read, and endo

dents; Dr. J. Thoburn, Secretary; James Wilson, Treasurer. Messrs. S. H. Woodward, J. Tho

were appointed a committee on correst to take immediate steps towards the of a Fremont and Dayton electoral ti

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS. accounts, gives the origin of the attack by the Free State men on the Border Ruffian camps at Franklin and Washington Creek, and fully D TO TRAVEL natifies the conduct of the assailants : nince, a paragraph mal, in which the ultra Pro-Slaver, has no confidence there principles A DASTARDLY MURDER AVENGED

LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 14, 1856. For some time past, some of the young gentlemen imported into this Territory by Colonel Buford have been gathering together at a camp on Washington Creek, one of the tributaries of the Wakarusa, and have been committing depredations upon the neighboring cornfields and poultry yards of the settlers in that locality. As it was soon seen that their intentions were not to make claims and become actual settlers, the people there began to object to this order of things.

the people there began to object to this order of things.

At length, the people sent over to Lawrence, a distance of some twelve miles, and asked the citizens of that town to assist in driving them away. A messenger was sent to Major Sedgwick, asking him to send a company of troops to that camp and investigate the matter, and, if the charges of pillaging were true, to use the troops in driving them away, and protecting the actual settlers in their rights. Major Sedgwick replied, that these people were peaceable and peaceful; that this time the Free State men had been hoaxed; that it would be perfectly safe for any Free-Soiler to go into the camp at Washington Creek.

The messenger returned to Lawrence, and on the afternoon of the same day another messenger was dispatched to Washington Creek, to ascertain, if possible, the truth of the statements made, so that the people of Lawrence would know how to act. Mr. Hoyt, who was selected to go, is already known to the public selected to go, is already selected to go, is already selected to go, is al

would know now to act. Inr. 110yt, who was selected to go, is already known to the public as the gentleman who lost about one hundred Sharpe's rifles at Lexington. He was naturally very quiet and gentlemanly in his demeanor, very quet and gendeman in the state of the courteous to strangers, and respected here by everybody for his persevering bravery in behalf of Freedom in Kansas. He was sent to the Vashington Creek Pro-Slavery camp entirely narmed. He was to have returned that same night, with reliable information as to the truth of the charges alleged against this band of Georgians. He did not come back. The next intelligence reached us that he had been rst taken prisoner by them, and then shot.

The same evening (the 12th inst.) about one hundred of the young men of Lawrence volun-teered to go to a camp of the Georgians at Franklin, and recover some of the arms which had been stolen during the sack of that city in

to Washington Creek, disperse the mob, and take away Mr. Hoyt's body, and return. It was a beautiful moonlight night, slightly hazy. The thought of redressing wrong by force of arms, thought of redressing wrong by force of arms, to the truly intelligent American citizen, is always a sad thought; but when redress of grievances can be had in no ether way, and when the dearest rights of man are transpled under foot, then the redress of wrongs by arms becomes a necessary, but still a sad duty. Such was the feeling of most of the young men who marched along the road to Franklin. On arriving there, they found that the news of their coming had gone before them, and that

or their coming had gone before them, and that the Georgians were going to fight. They were gathered together in a large block-house, which was barricaded like a fort, through the chinks between the logs of which they pointed their between the logs of which they pointed that rifles. They were asked at first to give up all their arms, which they refused to do. They were supposed to number about eighty. The Free-State men drew close up, and determined to "storm the garrison, or die in the attempt."

The struggle lasted for about three hours, when the Georgians surrendered. They came out, threw down their arms, and fled. The Free out, inrew down their arms, and ned. The Free State men then took possession of one brass cannon, fifty United States muskets, (probably belonging to some arsenal,) and a few guns taken from Lawrence during the sack of the 21st of May last.
The Free State men had one killed and six

ounded. The Georgians report four wounded. n consequence of their dead and wounded, the awrence boys returned home instead of going o Washington Creek, as they expected to.

tahison and Stringfellow - A Bloody Retreat St. Louis, Aug. 18, 1856. Editors Chicago Tribune: I arrived here this morning, and hasten to give you my experience of a trip down the Missouri. I left Leavenworth (Friday afternoon) on the

15th. Very little was known there of the diffi-culty at Franklin. The Pro-Slavery men sup-100sed that the Abelitionists had been routed, d were content. At Kansas City the case was different. Some

f the "runaways" had told the truth. A large

meeting was called on Friday afternoon, the 15th, and the citizens agreed to send their quota of 2,000 men to overcome Kansas. Atchison and Stringfellow were on the boat. They got off the boat at Kansas City.

Next afternoon, (the 16th,) we reached Lexington. There, too, the news of the defeat of the Ruffians at Franklin was full and accurate. On the 15th, a large meeting was held, and the citizens of Lexington resolved to send their quota of men to subdue the freemen of Kansas. From St. Joseph to Jefferson City, meetings were held and men raised.

From St. Joseph to Jefferson City, meetings were held and men raised.

No secret is made of the design by the Ruffans. They say they are ready, have men and money enough, and will sweep Kansas with fread the sword. They do not talk of anything but blood. They swear that they will kill the d—d Abolitionists, or drive them out of the Territory, and are prepared to do so. Look out, then, for a wild, murderous foray. God be with the right! with the right!
The Ruffians cry, War to the knife! I quote

The tutulais cry, war to the hine I quote more paragraph of the Leavenworth Journal, to show their spirit:

"Let us be up and doing—let no quarter be press—but war, to the extermination of the USCREANTS, BE THE WORD!"

Further from Kansas—Lecompton not Destroyed Troops and Citizens Defending it-Exciteme Along the Missouri Border.

St. Louis, Aug. 22 .- The very latest dis patches which have reached here from Kansas contradict the report given on Saturday, that the town of Lecompton had been captured by the Free State men, under General Lane, and destroyed. On the contrary, at the date of our last advices, the United States troops and citizens were out in strong force, and determined to defend their property at all hazards. Several companies of volunteers had, it is reported, also marched on the 19th to aid in its protection. The excitement all along the Missouri border is represented as most intense.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—The St. Louis Democrat gives the following version of the recent affairs in Kansas: The attack on the Pro-Slavery camp at Ossawatomic was occasioned by the

amp at Ossawatomie was occasioned by the lundering of pioneer wagons belonging to citiens between Kaness city and Ossawatomie.

The Pro-Slavery force were entirely driven ut of Franklin, and two hundred men from Lawrence marched against the Pro-Slavery camp at Washington Creek, and ordered them to disperse when there there retreated and o disperse, when those there retreated, and coupied a fortified block-house at Lecompton. deary firing was heard that day, and it was ared a sanguinary engagement took place. St. Louis, Aug. 23.—A private dispatch from results states that the late Kansas news had d intense excitement there. Five thou-lollars had been raised, and men would be mediately sent to the relief of the Pro-Slavery zons of Kansas Territory. A high state of ling exists among the border counties. Pubmeetings have been held, and a large body men volunteered to go to the aid of the Govor of Kansas. Men of discretion and propy were going, with the determination of remining until peace and order is restored in Territory. Circulars, making avanals. erritory. Circulars, making appeals, by prominent and influential citizens, sely circulated, asking aid to drive Lane

apon Lecompton; and our forces then raed, bringing their prisoners with them. error Shannon came to-day, demanding the se of the prisoners, when a conference was

release the six prisoners, and also return the cannon taken at Lawrence, and disperse all their camps of armed men, provided we would release our six prisoners."

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—Reliable intelligence from Kansas, to the 20th, says that Lecompton had not been attacked by General Lane's party, although it was expected hourly. It is said that two thousand Free Statejmen are preparing to fortify Lawrence, in case a retreat becomes necessary. It is reported that four companies of United States troops are stationed release the six prisoners, and also return the cannon taken at Lawrence, and disperse all their camps of armed men, provided we would release our six prisoners."

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—Reliable intelligence from Kansas, to the 20th, says that Lecompton had not been attacked by General Lane's party, although it was expected hourly. It is said that two thousand Free Statelmen are preparing to fortify Lawrence, in case a retreat becomes necessary. It is reported that four companies of United States troops are stationed near Lecompton, for the purpose of deterring attacks. The Republican publishes a call, signed by

The Republican publishes a call, signed by a large number of influential citizens, for a meeting to consider the affairs of Kansas.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—Information has been received that four hundred volunteers from Jackson county went to Kansas on Thursday. Two hundred men have also been raised at Lafsyette, and a large force is being raised in Clay county.

United States Legation to Spain,

London, October 20, 1864.

Sir: Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a joint communication from Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Mason, and myself, embodying the result of our deliberations on the subject about which we had been desired to confer together. The issues, with reference to which we were instructed to express our judgment, were of too momentous an import not to tax all the discernment and discretion in our power, and it was with a deep sense of solemn responsibility that we entered upon the duties which had been assigned to us.

assigned to us.

May we have accomplished our task in May we have accomplished our task in a manner not inworthy of the great object for which it was conferred on us!

My colleagues have had a full view of the difficulties and dangers which the question presents; and you will see that they have not hes-

sents; and you will see that they have not nes-itated to join me in the expression of sentiments according strikingly with the intimations re-peatedly thrown out in your despatches to me. I do not know if we shall be found sufficiently explicit in the language through which we have attempted to convey our impressions; I trust, however, that it will be found sufficiently free

from ambiguity to leave no room even for a doubt as to its true meaning.

The question of the acquisition of Cuba by us is gaining ground, as it grows to be more seriously agitated and considered. Now is the moment for us to be done with it; for if we delated the statement that lay its solution, we will certainly repent that we let escape the fairest opportunity we could ever be furnished with of bringing it to a de-

cisive test.
Present indications would seem to encourage the hope that we may come to that solution

eaceably.

But if it were otherwise—if it is to bring upon us the calamity of a war—let it be now, while the great Powers of this continent are engaged in that stupendous struggle, which cannot but engage all their strength and tax all their energies as long as it lasts, and may, before it only somewhat the call. efore it ends, convulse them all. Neither England nor France would be likely interfere with us. England could not bear to be suddenly shut

but of our market, and see her manufactures paralyzed, even by a temporary suspension of her intercourse with us.

And France, with the heavy task now on her

hands, and when she so eagerly aspires to take her seat as the acknowledged chief of the European family, would have no inducement to astive to repine at seeing that we took in keeping the destinies of the New World, as will soon have those of the Old.

will soon have those of the Old.

I close this despatch in haste, as I have no time left me to carry it further.

Mr. McRee leaves for Liverpool within a few minutes. I intrust to him details which could not have easily found a place here, nor in the other despatch. He will impart to you what of my mind I am not able to pour out in these lines.

Respectfully, yours,

PIERRE SOULE.

Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, &c.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, October 18, 1854. Siz: The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in the sev-eral confidential despatches you have addressed to us, respectively, to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, and then at Aix la

9th, 10th, and 11th instant, and then at Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following, up to the date hereof.

There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us, which, we are most happy to inform you, has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration. our consideration,

We have arrived at the conclusion, and are

We have arrived at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced, that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of \$

The proposal should, in our opinion, be made in such a manner as to be presented through the necessary diplomatic forms to the Supreme Constituent Gortes about to assemble. On this momentous question, in which the people both of Spain and the United States are so deeply interested, all our proceedings ought to be open. interested, all our proceedings ought to be oper frank, and public. They should be of such character as to challenge the approbation of the world.

We firmly believe that, in the progress of

We firmly believe that, in the progress of human events, the time has arrived when the vital interests of Spain are as seriously involved in the sale, as those of the United States in the purchase, of the island, and that the transaction will prove equally honorable to both nations.

Under these circumstances, we cannot anticipate a failure, unless possibly through the malign influence of foreign Powers, who possess no right whatever to interfere in the matter.

We proceed to state some of the reasons which have brought us to this conclusion, and, for the sake of clearness, we shall specify them under two distinct heads:

1. The United States ought, if practicable, to purchase Cuba with as little delay as possible.

2. The probability is great that the Govern-

sible.

2. The probability is great that the Government and Cortes of Spain will prove willing to sell it, because this would essentially promote the highest and best interests of the Spanish

Then, 1. It must be clear to every reflecting mind, that, from the peculiarity of its geographical position, and the considerations attendant on it, Cuba is as necessary to the North American Republic as any of its present members, and that it belongs naturally to that great family of States of which the Union is the provi-

dential nursery.

From its locality, it commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually-increasing trade which must seek this avenue o the ocean.

On the numerous navigable streams, mean

uring an aggregate course of some thirty thou-sand miles, which disembogue themselves through this magnificent river into the Gulf of Mexico, the increase of the population within the last ten years amounts to more than that of the entire Union at the time Louisians was

the last ten years amounts to more used the entire Union at the time Louisians was annexed to it.

The natural and main outlet to the products of this entire population, the highway of their direct intercouse with the Atlantic and the Facilic States, can never be secure, but must ever be endangered, whilst Onta is a dependency of a distant Power in whose possession it has proved to be a source of constant annoyance of the independent of their intercouse.

Indeed, the Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess reliable security, as long as Caba me in to thost proved to the account of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to this rule, because, although we might have claimed them by the right of contents of the Union can never enjoy repose, in the case of Texas, upon the free and yoluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to this rule, because, although we might have claimed them by the right of contents and the thought the question at just war, yet we purchased them for what it is a consummation devoutly wished for by its inhabitants.

The House then proceeded to yote, when the boilt, in the same shape as reported from the Committee, was passed—yeas 33, nays 35.

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The House then proceeded to wote, when the boilt, in the same shape as reported from the Committee, was passed—yeas 33,

to the American people.

Cuba has thus become to us an unceasing danger, and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm.

alarm.

But we need not enlarge on these topics. It can scarcely be apprehended that foreign Powers, in violation of international law, would interpose their influence with Spain to prevent our acquisition of the island. Its inhabitants are now suffering under the worst of all possible Governments, that of absolute despotism, delegated by a distant Power to irresponsible agents, who are changed at short intervals, and who are tempted to improve the brief opportunity thus afforded to accumulate fortunes by the basest means.

As long as this system shall endure, human-ty may in vain demand the suppression of the African slave trade in the island. This is ren-ered impossible whilst that infamous traffic dered impossible whilst that infamous traffic remains an irresistible temptation, and a source of immense profit to needy and avaricious offi-cials, who, to attain their ends, scruple not to trample the most sacred principles under foot. The Spanish Government at home may be well disposed, but experience has proved that it cannot control these remote depositaries of

s power.

Besides, the commercial nations of the world annot fail to perceive and appreciate the great dvantages which would result to their people rom a dissolution of the forced and unnatural onexion between Spain and Cuba, and the mexation of the latter to the United States. he trade of England and France with Cube would, in that event, assume at once an import-ant and profitable character, and rapidly extend with the increasing population and prosperity

2. But if the United States and every com ercial nation would be benefited by this trans er, the interests of Spain would also be greatly nd essentially promoted.

She cannot but see what such a sum of mone

as we are willing to pay for the island would effect in the development of her vast natura Sources.

Two-thirds of this sum, if employed in the construction of a system of railroads, would ul-imately prove a source of greater wealth to the spanish people than that opened to their vision

y Cortez. Their prosperity would date from he ratification of the treaty of cession. France has already constructed continuous lines of railways from Havre, Marseilles, Valer nnes of railways from Havre, marseilles, valenciennes, and Strausbourg, via Paris, to the Spanish frontier, and anxiously awaits the day when Spain shall find herself in a condition to extend these roads through her northern provinces to Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, and the

nces to mauria, seville, Cauz, maiaga, and the frontiers of Portugal.

This object once accomplished, Spain would become a centre of attraction for the travelling world, and secure a permanent and profitable market for her various productions. Her fields, under the stimulus given to industry by remutations with accordance of the control of the contr nerating prices, would teem with cereal grain and her vineyards would bring forth a vastly ncreased quantity of choice wines. Spain would speedily become what a bountiful Provi dence intended she should be, one of the first nations of Continental Europe-rich, powerful

and contented.

Whilst two thirds of the price of the island would be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, she might, with the remaining forty millions, satisfy the demands now pressing so heavily upon her credi ally relieve her from the overwhelming

ally relieve her from the overwhelming debt now parallyzing her energies.

Such is her present wretched financial condition, that her best bonds are sold upon her own Bourse at about one-third of their par value; whilst another class, on which she pays no interest, have but a nominal value, and are quoted at about one-sixth of the amount for which they were issued. Besides, these latter are held principally by British creditors, who may, from day to day, obtain the effective interposition of their own Government for the purpose of coer-cing payment. Intimations to that effect have been already thrown out from high quarters, been already thrown out from high quarters, and unless some new source of revenue shall enable Spain to provide for such exigencies, it is not improbable that they may be realized.

Should Spain reject the present golden opportunity for developing her resources, and removing her financial embarrassments, it may

never again return.

Cuba, in its palmiest days, never yielder her exchequer, after deducting the expenses of its Government, a clear annual income of more than a million and a half of dollars. These expenses have increased to such a degree as t leave a deficit chargeable on the treasury of Spain to amount of six hundred thousand dollars.

In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, the island is an encumbrance, instead of a source of profit, to the mother country.
Under no probable circumstances can Cuba ever yield to Spain one per cent. on the large amount which the United States are willing to pay for its acquisition. But Spain is in imminent danger of losing Cuba, without remuneration.

mitted, justifies any people in endeavoring to relieve themselves from the yoke of their op-pressors. The sufferings which the corrupt arbitrary, and unrelenting local administration necessarily entails upon the inhabitants of Cube cannot fail to stimulate and keep alive the spirit of resistance and revolution against Spain which has of late years been so often manifested. In this condition of affairs, it is vain to expect that the sympathies of the people of the United States will not be warmly enlisted in

favor of their oppressed neighbors.

We know that the President is justly infler ible in his determination to execute the neutral ity laws; but should the Cubans themselve

ity laws; but should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States and liberal-minded men of other countries from rushing to their assistance. Besides, the present is an age of adventure, in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of the world.

It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution; and in that event she will lose both the island and the price which we are now willing to pay for it—a price far heyond what was ever paid by one people to another for any province.

It may also be remarked that the settlem of this vexed question, by the cession of Cuba to the United States, would forever prevent the dangerous complications between which it may otherwise give birth. It is certain that, should the Cubans them-

It is certain that, should the Cubans them-selves organize an insurrection against the Spanish Government, and should other inde-pendent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, no human power could, in our opinion, prevent the people and Government of the Uni-ted States from taking part in such a civil war in support of their neighbors and friends.

But if Spain, dead to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and

interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, What ought to be the course of the American Government under such circumstances? Self preservation is the first law of nature with States as well as with individuals. Al nations have, at different periods, acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing fiagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland, and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recog-nised.

The United States have never acquired a foot

Whilst pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly sexpect.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cube far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to counsider the question, Does Cube, in the posses, at the sexpect and the present and the excitatence of our cherished Union, the strict of the excitate of the excitate of the corn of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peaces and the excitatence of our cherished Union, the strict of the excitate of the excitation of the excitate of the excitation of the ex

the fair fabric of our Union.

We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe. We, however, hope for the best, though we ought certainly to be prepared for the worst.

We also forbear to investigate the present condition of the questions at issue between the United States and Spain. A long series of injuries to our people have been committed in Cuba by Spanish officials, and are unredressed. But recently a most flagrant outrage on the rights of American citizens and on the flag of the United States was perpetrated in the harbor of Havana under circumstances which, without

of Havana under circumstances which, without immediate redress, would have justified a resort to measures of war in vindication of national honor. That outrage is not only unatoned, but the Spanish Government has deliberately sanc tioned the acts of its subordinates, and assumed

the responsibility attaching to them.

Nothing could more impressively teach us the danger to which those peaceful relations it has ever been the policy of the United Statos to cherish with foreign nations are constantly exposed than the circumstances of that case. Situated as Spain and the United States are,

But this course cannot, with due regard to their own dignity as an independent nation, continue; and our recommendations, now submitted, are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United States, with stip-ulations as beneficial to Spain as those suggest-ed, is the only effective mode of settling all past lifferences, and of securing the two coun

against future collisions.

We have already witnessed the happy results for both countries which followed a similar rangement in regard to Florida. Yours, very respectfully,

James Buchanan. J. Y. Mason. PIERRE SOULÉ. Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. Second Session.

session, so far as relates to the army appropria-tion bill.

Mr. Seward said that as he had no desire to expedite the passage of that bill in such a way as to interfere with the free action of the House, he would call for the yeas and nays on the resolution, remarking that he had paired off with Mr. Toombs, and would not, therefore, vote.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 35,

nays 6.

A resolution was adopted, continuing the standing committees of the last session.

The House resolution providing for the signing of such bills as failed for want of time to receive the signatures of the presiding officers of either House, or of the President, was concurred in

curred in.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and after some time adjourned.

House.
The Speaker announced that the House had assembled in pursuance of the President's proc-lamation, which was read. The roll was then

lamation, which was read. The roll was then called, and 179 members answered to their names. On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was ordered that the Senate be informed that the House was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution looking to the employment of Vanderbilt's proposed line of steamers between New York and the ports of Europe, for carrying the mails. Other proposteamers between New York and the ports of Europe, for carrying the mails. Other propo-sitions were objected to, several members ex-pressing the hope that no new business would be introduced, On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the Speaker appointed the standing committees, which are constructed similar to those of the

A joint committee was appointed by both
Houses to wait on the President, to inform him
that a quorum of each body had assembled, and

was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Mr. Pike moved a resolution to give vitality to the bills lost only for want of the signature of the President of the Senate or the Speaker, to the enrolled copies thereof.

The rule was approached by manifestimes and the president of the Senate or the Speaker, to the enrolled copies thereof.

The rule was suspended, by unanimous con-sent, for its admission.

Mr. McMullin asked leave to amend the resolution, by providing under it for the considera-tion of bills that had passed either House; ruled out of order.

Mr. Whitney introduced a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Pike, which was accepted by

resolution of Mr. Pike, which was accepted by that gentleman, and agreed to.

Various efforts to get at private bills or other business were here made in vain, until the committee to notify the Bresident having reported, the President's Secretary, Sidney Webster, Esq., appeared at the bar, and delivered a message from the President.

[The message merely amplifies the proclamation, and is therefore omitted.]

The message, on being read, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The House then took a recess until half past two o'clock, R. M.

On re-assembling, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, re-

two o'clock, R. M.

On re-assembling, Mr. Campbell, of Chio, reported the army appropriation bill, which died last Monday, on account of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Some proceedings on a point of order ensued, when the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—yeas 101, nays 75.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to strike out the Kansas restrictive provise, heretofore incor-

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to strike out the Kansas restrictive provise, heretofore incorporated in the bill, and to substitute another, repealing all laws passed by the Kansas Legislature, and appropriating \$25,000 to carry this feature into effect.

This was declared out of order.

The Committee rose, and reported the same bill as was lost on Monday last, including the Kansas restrictive provise.

Kansas restrictive proviso.

The House then proceeded to vote, when the bill, in the same shape as reported from the Committee, was passed—yeas 93, nays 85.

The House then adjourned.

would aware
it was too late.

Mr. Wade argued, that instead of the House
trying to dictate terms to the Senate, the Senate
were in fact trying to dictate to the House; and
he concluded by urging the propriety of the
Senate receding so as to pass the bill.

Without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

HOUSE.

HOUSE.

HOUSE.

HOUSE.

HOUSE.

HOUSE.

HOUSE.

Mr. Howard also paid an eloquent tribute
to his departed friend, whom he had known for
a quarter of a century.
Messrs. Etheridge, Dickson, and Giddings,
severally bore testimony to the character of Mr.
Meacham, as a statesman and an honest man;
when the resolution was adopted.

relative to its action on the army bill. The question was taken on striking out the proviso. Lost—yeas 94, nays 96.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved a reconsideration of the vote, and to lay that motion upon the table. The question was decided in the af-

firmative—yeas 97, nays 95. A message was received from the Senate that they insist on their amendment to the army bill, disagreed to by the House of Representatives. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the House ence.
Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, appealed to Mr. Camp-

bell to permit him to make a motion to recede, and make that a test vote. Mr. Campbell refused to yield his point "at The House disagreed to the motion of Mr. Campbell—yeas 94, nays 97.
Mr. Washburn, of Maine, moved that the

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, moved that the House adhere to its amendment.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved that the House recede from it; and the question having been taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 94,

Republican meeting there, in which he was represented as saying that "Jones was a man who never told a political truth in his life." He took this opportunity to have a correction made publicly, as he had been informed by Mr. Trumbull that he had been misrepresented,
Mr. Trumbull stated, that he used no such language in reference to Mr. Jones.
Mr. Clayton would, at a proper time, introduge a resolution for the appointment of a committee of conference, in relation to the army

bill.

Mr. Hunter was for adhering to the Senate amendment, striking out the House proviso.

Mr. Toucey spoke in strong condemnation of the course pursued by the House.

Mr. Trumbull thought the House were obliged Mr. Trumbull thought the House were obliged to act as they did, since Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate insist, but did not ask a committee of conference. This was regarded by the House as an act of discourtesy, for it was usual for the insisting body to ask for a conference.

Mr. Hunter replied, that he did not intend to mr. Hunter replied, that he did not intend to act discourteously towards the House—nor did he suppose they so regarded it. The same course had been adopted on the civil bill, and the House receded. He thought that was the best way to settle the difficulty, and so he took

that course.

Mr. Seward stated that he should not vote. Mr. Seward stated that he should not vote, having paired off with Mr. Toombs, and Mr. Fish had paired off with Mr. Fitzpatrick.

The motion to adhere was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 9—Messrs. Clayton, and Bell of Tenquasee, voting in the negative, in addition to the Republicans. Mr. Clayton then submitted the resolution of which he had given notice.

Mr. Seward objected to its consideration.

Mr. Clayton appealed to Mr. Seward to withdraw his objection, and allow the matter to be discussed, as this was an alarming crisis, and all possible means should be used to avert the loss of the army appropriations.

oss of the army appropriations.

Mr. Seward declined to withdraw his object

No further business coming before the Sen-ate, it adjourned until Monday at noon. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in view of the news

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in view of the news from Kansas, and the differences existing between the two Houses, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution, that a select committee of thirteen be appointed by the Speaker, to confer with a similar one of the Senate, to consider the affairs of Kansas, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Campbell said, if the resolution did no good, it could do no harm.

Mr. Matteson and others objected.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that he will move to suspend the rules on Monday, for its introduction.

nction.

Mr. Matteson offered a preamble and resolu-Mr. Matteson offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas is irrepealable by either of the contracting parties without the consent of the other, and is not repealed by the Kansas and Nebraska act; therefore, Slavery, except for crime, in all that part of the former province of Louisiana north of 36° 30° is and remains prohibited. Also, further asserting that the joint resolution of annexation, besides being a compact with Texas, is a compromise between the free and slave States, and any attempt for an admission of a greater number of slave States north of that latitude is a violation of said compromise, and a direct attack upon the harmony and stability of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, the resolution was laid on the table—year 101, nays 83.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 101, nays 83.

Mr. Sage offered a resolution, that the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to consider the propriety of reorganizing or abolishing the criminal court in the District of Columbia, and report their action to this House.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the resolution was laid upon the table—yeas 97, nays 68.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, the House concurred in the joint resolution of the Senate, suspending the 21st rule, in order that the former army bill might be considered.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Sonate's amendment, (the Kansas restrictive proviso,) but the question was decided in the negative—yeas 97. named 100.

Mr. Campbell wished a committee of confarence to be appainted, but this was objected to. (in motion of Mr. Washburn, of Maine, the House determined to adhere to its amendment—yeas 98, nays 97. Adjourned.

when the resolution was adopted.

As a further mark of respect, the House then

adjourned. GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING IN PHILA

An immense and enthusiastic Republican neeting took place in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The original place of meeting, Independence Square, was abandoned, in consequence of the rain, and the meeting was Slavery movement, and so thorough a discusheld at National Hall. William D. Lewis, Esq., sion of its great facts, as in this cheap and presided. Messrs. Trumbull and Collamer of the Senate, and Burlingame of the House of Representatives, made speeches, which were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The latter gentleman, in particular, seems to be a universal favorite, for his powers as a popular

ANOTHER LETTER OF FRED, HECKER'S.

Translated for the Chicago Tribune. nays 96.
Mr. Washburn's motion to adhere was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 96.
He then moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion upon the table; which was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 96.
Mr. Sherman asked leave to offer a resolution that, the Senate concurring, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be directed to adjourn their respective Houses today, at four c'clock, sine die. Objections were

Thursday, August 21, 1856.

SENATE.

Thirty-eight Senators were present at the hour of opening the session. The President's proclamation was read, and on motion of Mr. Hunter, the Secretary was ordered to acquaint the House that a quorum had assembled, and that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

The President's message was received and read.

Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution suspending so much of the 21st joint rule as requires six days from the consideration of bills, &c., remaining undetermined on at the close of the session, so far as relates to the army appropria
Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, rose to a personal session, so far as relates to the army appropria
Mr. Thursday, August 21, 1856.

SENATE.

Mr. Millson made a fruitless effort to reconsider from the House refused to reconsider the the vote by which the House refused to reconsider the Noth Result of the New York Staats Zeitung, accept the following reply, as corresponding with my reconsider to reconsider the Runter of the New York Staats Zeitung the Runter of

bill before you, Nebrasks bill behind you, and the latest Kansas bill on your heart. From there it is not far to Lawrence.

"4. You, sir, may write in the New York Staats Zeitung; I must prefer another organ. For you will readily perceive that I cannot reply in a paper which has studied Shakspeare's Antony so well, and does not believe that I have carried away (from Baden) the war fund; because too many people know that the only because too many people know that the only fund which assisted was my own money, which I brought with me from Manheim! Shame!

I brought with me from Manheim! Shame!

"5. You, sir, may go with the gentlemen that seek office, though it may be among publicans and sinners. I, sir, cannot go with such men, having declined all offices, because I desire fully to preserve my independence.

"6. You, sir, may go for Buchanan and Breckinridge. I shall go for Fremont and Dayton; and I am not afraid of Know Nothing." Townstruct for this property of the state of the second state ings, Temperance fanatics, priests, barons, and all the other terrors of the Boo-hoos, which are only fit to frighten German children.

"7. The two letters, one to Mr. Esselen and the other to the Belleville Committee, are mine.

Are you now, sir, satisfied in regard to your covincity?

curiosity?

"My name is not F. E., but Frederick Hecker.
"P. S.—As I have too many other useful things to do, which fully occupy my time, it is actually impossible for me to reply to all the unctuously theological, silly, impudent, open and not open epistles. For a sensible man, raply No. 6, above, is sufficient. For another, I have none. have none.

FOREIGN. The North American arrived at Quebec on the 25th, but brings no news of interest. France.—The harvest had terminated in the south of France, and was proceeding in the centre and north. It proved inferior beyond the Garonne and along the banks of the Rhine; middling between the Garonne and the Loire; but magnificent in every part of the country north of this last river. The new wheat brought

to market was of a superior quality.

There were immense arrivals of wheat a Marseilles.

Russia.—The Nord aftirms that the Russian Greenment has made a concession of railway lines to capitalists, extending upwards of 3,000 English miles.

THREE DAYS LATER.

Halifax, August 25.—The Cunard steamer Niagara, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 16th instant, arrived here this evening.

There is scarcely anything worth eailing news embraced in the summary for the week. The talk about difficulties between Russia and The following letter, from Rev. Henry Wood, of Cor The talk about difficulties between Russia and the Allies, respecting the Isle of Serpents in the Black Sea, proves to be marely talk—a mere mountain of a molehill.

Spain, at the latest accounts, was quiet, England.—In every part of the Kingdom, contractors are suspending all but the pressing works.

works,
The crops throughout Great Britain are favorably reported of, being fully an average

Prance.—The 15th was the Emperor's fete. Mass was celebrated in Notre Dame, in tha presence of the dignitaries of the State, and the Te Deum was sung in all the churches in France. Dramatic representations of military events, games, balloons, concerts, illuminations, and fireworks, characterized the festivities. Another fireworks, characterized the festivities. Another movement among the Orleanists had taken place. Dispatches state that the Dutchess Orleans, Count de Paris, Duke de Chartres, and M. Thiers, had left Hamburg for Ostend, in consequence of a despatch from England.

Spain.—The news is uninteresting. Reports, needing confirmation, of disturbances in Cadia while disarming the National Guard, but excepting this the work of disarming was going on quietly everywhere.

Phrtugal.—A Government steamer was loading with provisions to be sent to Madeira. The

ing with provisions to be sent to Madeira. The cholera was increasing at Lisbon.

Italy.—It was reported at Paris that the report of an attempted insurjection at Naples is

Mr. Campbell wished a committee of confarence to be appointed, but this was objected to.

In motion of Mr. Washburn, of Maine, the House determined to adhere to its amendment—yeas 98, nays 97. Adjourned.

Monday, August 25, 1856.

Mr. Weller gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill abrogating certain laws enacted by the Legislature of Kansas. It is the same

WHO WANTS A CHEAP DOCUMENT! Our readers will recollect that so great was

the demand for our old series of Facts for the People, that the surplus edition left of it, after the supply of regular subscribers, was soon ex-

we have now to announce that, having hand about 3,000 copies of the first volume of Facts for the People, (just closed,) we have had them stitched and bound in paper, and will send them, free of postage, to any who may or der them, for 25 cents a copy. The work forms a neat volume of 192 pages. It contains—
"A Decade of the Slave Power"—complete

in ten chapters.

Dangers of Slavery Extension—Slaveholders
a Privileged Class—Growth of our Negro Aristocracy—being a speech delivered by Gov. Seward, in Albany, October 12th, 1855. The Politics of Justice, Equality, and Freedom-being a speech of Gov. Seward, delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., October 19th, 1855.

American Politics-a speech delivered by the Hon. George W. Julian. Speech of the Hon. John P. Hale, on meet within the next two weeks, must witness resident's Message, relating to Kansas. Editorial Comments on the same Message. History and Philosophy of the Struggle for

e Speakership of the Present House of Repsentatives, with a classification of votes. Letter of Francis P. Blair to the Republian Association of Washington. Sectionalism and Republicanism-An Editorial Review of a Letter from the Hon. D. D.

Barnard, of New York. A Synopsis of the Slave Code in the District of Columbia. Statistics of Slavery in Maryland and Mis

Besides all this, the volume presents a com prehensive view of the Know Nothing move-ment and its bearings; accounts of Kansas affairs, and of the slave cases that have arisen during the last twelve months, and a thorough discussion of the Republican movement, and the true policy of its supporters.

In no other Publication, of the same size and cost, can be found so full a history of the Anticonvenient volume.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, August 26, 1866. Flour, City Mills - - - \$6.50 @ 0.00 Bye Flour - - - - - 3.75 @ 0.00 Corn Meal - - - - 3.00 @ 3.75 Wheat, white - - - - 1.48 @ 0.00 Wheat, red - - - - 1.40 @ 1.45 Corn, white - - - - - Corn, yellow - - - - -Rye, Virginia -Oats, Maryland and Virginia -Clover Seed - - - 9.00 (Timothy Seed - - - 4.90 (17.25 @17.50 Wool, Washed · · · Wool, Pulled · · · Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Choice Merino Butter, Western, in kegs Butter, Roll

NEW YORK MARKET. *Carefully prepared to Tuesday, August 26, 1856. Flour, State brands - - - \$6.10 @ 6.30 Flour, State brands, extra . . 6.35 Flour, Western • • • 6.40 @ Flour, Southern • • • 7.0) @

 Corn Meal
 3.50 @ 4.00

 Wheat, white
 1.65 @ 1.68

 Wheat, red
 1.55 @ 1.60

 Corn, white · · · · · · Corn, yellow · · · 00.00 Cimothy Seed -· 0.00 @ 8.00 9.25 Lard, in kegs -Butter, Western 14 @ 19 @ Butter, State . 8 @ 101@ offee, Rio - - -

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington stre oston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ord, N. H., editor of the Congregational Journal, speak rolumes in fayor of Wistar's Balsam : FREEMEN of the WESTERN RESERVE! Concorn, N. H., March 2, 1849.

Dear Six: Two years ago, a sydden and violent attack DEA SIX: I've years ago, a squoon and violent attack upon my lengs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and when I recovered, I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or resupon a bed by night. The suffering was extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I sup-

sed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. without the least confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed, before one bottle was used up. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and sellom using it in any form, sympathy with my fellow suf ferers induces me to make this public statement, and re ommend the article to others similarly afflicted. With respect, yours, truly, HENRY WOOD. Mr. & W. POWLE.

Mr. & W. Powiz.

If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.

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W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be
addressed, and for sale by his agents.

26 BUCKEYES, WOLVERINES, SUCKERS, BADGERS, Freemen of the Mighty West

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PROSPECTUS

Tenth Volume of The Bational Era, Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR :

The signs of the times indicate an approach. ng crisis in the conflict between Freedom and Slavery. The Democratic Party and the Whig, with their peculiar issues, have ceased to exist. with their peculiar issues, have ceased to exist, the latter being totally disorganized; the organization of the former being appropriated as the machinery of a Party devoted to the Cause of Slavery, while nearly all that was healthful and progressive in both has been absorbed by the Anti-Slavery movement, now organized in the form of a Republican Party. The one great Ouestion before the Perels in the Slavery Question before the People is, the Slavery Question; and there are really but two Parties, the Republican and the Pro-Slavery. Henceforth, these Parties must meet each

other face to face. The Congress that shall

their first national struggle. Who shall be

Speaker - what Power shall organize the House, constitute its Committees, initiate and determine its action?—will be the first questions to be settled. Next must be considered the affairs of Kansas. A spurious Delegate, chosen by fraudulent votes, at a spurious election, ordered by an illegal Legislature, representing the policy and interests of Missouri Slaveholders; and a genuine Delegate, chosen by the votes of actual settlers, at an election held in accordance with the principles of selfgovernment, assumed to be embodied in the law organizing the Territory, will demand admission to the floor of Congress. At the same time will arise the question of the admission of Kansas as a State, in conformity to the application of its inhabitants, who, in Convention assembled, have duly formed a State Constitution. Add to this, a bill for the admission of Oregon as a free State-and Congress will have before it a series of practical Questions of vast magnitude, involving the entire issue between the Slave Power and its opponents. The struggle will not be confined to that body. Already commenced among the People, it will derive new interest from the proceedings in Congress. All those Questions must enter into and decide the canvass for the Presidency now opened. The next twelve months, then, will e a period of surpassing importance. The People must array themselves under the banner of Republicanism, or the banner of Slavery. There can be no neutrality, no evasion, no compromise. There can be no intermediate par ties, although there may be sinister factions working insidiously for the defeat of Republicanism, and the continuance of power in the nands of the Slaveholding oligarchy. He that is not for Freedom is against it.

The responsibilities of Republicans at such a moment cannot be too urgently impressed upon them. The great Question, to the exclusion of all others, should be made the test in Congress, and by the People, on every occasion, at every election. The work of organization ought to be vigorously prosecuted, till every county and town be fully prepared for the decisive struggle.

Above all, the Press should be put in active

operation. Local and Metropolitan newspapers-there ought to be no jealousy between them-are alike needed. Republican papers should be encouraged, and their issues multied, until every man and woman, who ca ead, be furnished with the whole argument for To the readers of the National Era we ad-

dress ourselves specially. It has fought the battles of Freedom for nine years, and is now entering its tenth campaign. What it has been, it will be. The doctrines it has urged, the aims it has announced, are still dear to it. Its course has been a straightforward one, without concealment, without compromise, without resort to questionable expedients to achieve temporary success. So long as the Republican Party shall continue true to the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty we have advocated through the Era, true to the rights of conscience without distinction of sect, true to all the rights of Humanity without regard to race or birth, the

Era will labor for its ascendency. Our tenth volume will begin with the first of the new year. We need hardly say that no pains will be spared to maintain its position as a Literary and Family newspaper. We have on hand several new stories, and the promise of one from the pen of Mrs. Southworth, to commence in the first number of the new

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The contest between the institutions of Freedom and of Despotism is approaching a crisis; no man or woman can be indifferent as to the issue; and n work like this, which shows the legitimate fruits of American Slavery under the laws, cannot but excite great and universal interest.

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3Winter's reat Boston.

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SIXTEEN me, orthwest from Philadelphia, near
Norristown, Pa., will be open for young men and boye
above above 14 years of age, from October 1, 1855,
The aite is he from October 1, 1856, and
peet exceedingly beautiful the accommodations sumcient
for 140 boarders and 200 students, and the terms not exorbitant. The range of sudents, and the terms not exorbitant. The range of sudents, and the terms not exorbitant. The range of sudents extensive, the teachers
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VIRGINIA.

Aug. 11, 1856.

on correspondence, eards the formation lectoral ticket. the State will please committee. We are have an electoral coining counties,

calp Buluty sugge Mational Ern

Of dusky twilights, and of mounings fair.
The living draught with which the summer fills
The enchanted circle of her verdant hills;
Watching the clouds, those lovely changetal forms
That in their soft arms bear the coming storms,
Shake from their finger-tips the showers that bring
Fruits to to the summer, blossoms to the spring, Or robed in Tyrian on the mountain crests Or robed in Tyran on the mountain creats, Hide the sharp lightnings in their fleecy vests; Delicate fancies, all too slight for words, Snatches of melody with sweet accords, Haunts of my childhhood, dim remembered stre Lir with the warm unreal light of dreams. Too bright to bloom in any earthly bowers. Pictures of memory, oh, so strangely fair! gh my fancy like the passing clouds, Fill the enchantment of the summer's day.

ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER. SPEECH OF HON, CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP Of Massach IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JULY 12, 1856.

The House having under consideration the resolutions reported by the committee charged with the investigation of the assault by Mr. BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER-

Mr. KNAPP said: I could have wished, Mr. Speaker, that my first utterances in this Hall, apart from the rou-tine of ordinary business, had been upon some more congenial theme; but, standing as I do in this place, as the representative of a people whose rights and interests are deeply affected by the issues involved in the resolution before is, I feel no inclination to shrink from any just responsibility that attaches to me. I par pate in the regret which was expressed the other day by one of my colleagues, [Mr. Comins,] that under the operation of the rules of this House it was found necessary, or deemed necessary, that we should come to the consideration of this matter with such tardy steps. But tion of this matter with such tardy steps. But this delay, unpleasant as it has been in view of the magnitude of the outrage which has been perpetrated, as I conceive, upon our common rights, upon the Constitution, and upon the sovereignty of Massachusetts, is the less to be regretted, since, from the lapse of time, that acerbity of feeling or of passion which the character of the offence was so well suited to evolve may in a measure have subsided, and left the House in a better frame of mind to judge dispassionately and impartially upon the question before it. Another advantage has been gleaned before it. Another advantage has been gleaned from this delay: The responses of the people have been uttered. Some of us, at least, have had an opportunity of mingling with our constituencies. I have visited my home, on the banks of the Merrimack. I have met the workingmen of Lowell—have seen the fire in their eyes, and felt their indignant heart-throbs. Yes, sir, and the noble women, congregated in such pumplers in those hives of busy industry, have not been backward in manifestations of their deep concern. The mechanic in the shop, the plough, the maiden in the mill-in a word, the men of all parties, animated by a feeling akin

to that of the revolutionary epoch, rush together in masses, vieing with each other in the earnestless of their protestations.

The knowledge of this outrage, of course, was immediately transmitted to every extremity of the land. The Legislature of my own beloved Commonwealth, then in session, had immediate information of the facts. In the previous disinformation of the facts. In the previous dis-cussions upon this question, some animadver-sions have been indulged in, in reference to what has been represented as hasty and incon-siderate proceedings on the part of the Legisla-ture of my State. This outrage was perpetrated on the 22d of May. Within twenty-four hours, the knowledge of its essential particulars was disseminated throughout the land. It was a matter of history. It was as well known to the people of Massachusetts as the essential facts matter of history. It was as well known to the people of Massachusetts as the essential facts connected with the great event of the battle of Bunker Hill. Everybody knew it, and everybody was startied by the intelligence. Throughout the free States, the moral sense of the people received a shock, such as I venture to say has never been paralleled in the annals of our history. But the Legislature of Massachusetts did not proceed haatily. They delayed their action until they had received—I will not say affidavits—I will not say sworn testimony—but they waited long enough to receive the conceded, acknowledged facts of the case, published by those who were supposed to be in the interest of the accused, and, I may also add, said to have been published by his authority. How long, then, should Massachusetts have waited, under the pressure of this great indignity which had been exhibited toward her sovereignty, in view of this transaction, in which the Senator of her choice—the pride of the Commonwealth—ladded he rose quickly, and called for an authority, but he called not to order. For my part, I regarded the effort as the greatest forensic achievement of the Senator's life. This feeling was avowed to him, as, on its conclusion, I grasped his warm hand there on the spot so soon to be marked by his own blood!

Mr. Speaker, vital issues are involved in the question before the House. Gentlemen may characterize this matter as a personal affair—a police case—a peccadillo—bratile people will regard and treat it as a most audacious blow hurled at the great right of free opinion—at once the prime element and safegnard of constitutional liberty. What, sir, is your Government itself, but opinion on parchment? When that shall be super-seded by force, in defiance of law-force, spur-red on by individual caprice, or the shifting humors of a blind sectionalism, what will remain of civil liberty but the shadow of its departing of her choice—the pride of the Commonwealth— had been stricken down in the place appointed for the discharge of the high functions of his office—stricken down in the discharge of the functions of a Senator of the United States, functions of a Senator of the United States, here, in the very Temple of our Liberty? Massachusetts waited until ten days had elapsed, and then, in response to what I may say was the universal sentiment of her million of people, she uttered her voice; and that voice has been well and appropriately embodied in a series of resolutions which have been transmitted to the Representatives of the Commonwealth, under the attestation of her proper officers, which have been presented at your table, and, by order of the House, have been printed, and placed upon your files. I here place them on the record of this debate:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-resentatives of the Commonwealth of Massa-chusetts, That we have received, with deep con-cern, information of the recent violent assault committed in the Senate Chamber at Washington, upon the person of the Hon. Charles Sumner, one of our Senators in Congress, by Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives, from South Carolina—an assault which no provocation could justify; brutal and cowardly in itself; a gross breach of parliamentary privilege; a ruthless attack upon the liberty of speech; an outrage of the decencies of civilized life; and an indignity to

the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the name of her free and enlightened people, demands for her representatives in the National Legislature, entire freedom of speech, and will uphold them in the proper exercise of that essential right of American citi-

Zens.

"Resolved, That we approve of Mr. Sumner's manliness and courage, in his earnest and fearless declaration of free principles, and his defence of human rights and free territory.

"Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts is imperatively called upon, by the plainest dictates of duty, from a decent regard to the rights of her citizens and respect for "Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts is imperatively called upon, by the plainest dictates of duty, from a decent regard to the rights of her citizens, and respect for her character as a sovereign State—to demand, and the Legislature of Massachusetts hereby does demand, of the National Congress, a prompt and strict investigation into the recent messant upon Senator Sumner, and the expulsion by the House of Representatives of Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, and any other member concerned with him in said assault."

Anti-Slavery men of the Uniced States, demonstrate that the partisans of Slavery are prepared to go to any extrems to achieve their object, whilst the excitement these lawless transactions have caused throughout the North, render imminent the danger of collision between these two sections of the Union, unless the greatest Christian forbearance be exercised by their dayles of the concerned with him in said assault. BROOKS, of South Carolina, and any other member concerned with him in said assault.

"Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolves to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and members of and to each of the Senators and members of and to each of the Senators and members of and to each of the Senators and members of and to each of the Senators and members of the Benators and members of the Senators and Members of

"I will not come into Parliament with authorities turned down in dog-ears to establish a self-evident proposition." Sir, I hold that the power of self-protection inheres, necessarily, in every legislative body; and I am willing, for one, acting under my oath of office as a Representation would probably be indefinitely retarded, and the sufferings and misery of the slaves edient proposition." Sir, I hold that the power of self-protection inheres, necessarily, in every legislative body; and I am willing, for one, acting under my onth of offices as Representative here, and taking the Constitution for my guide, to act upon that view of the subject.

The honorable gendeman from Virginia, [Mr. Bocock,] in his speech yesterday, while lurging his idea of the proper action of the House in this matter, was pleased to refer to the Representatives to Massachusetts on this floor as doubtless valorous men, who were quite competent of themselves to avenge any wrongs or indignities towards Massachusetts or here sons. Sir, as I understand Massachusetts or here sons. Sir, as I understand Massachusetts or here sons. Sir, as I understand Massachusetts or here in the son of the s cord, and Bunker Hill, are there; Dorchester and Acton are there also. Around them all, her multiplied haunts of intelligence and indus-try teem with men instinct with devotion to Liberty and Law.

No! Massachusetts, though stung by wrong and insult, is no backslider from the faith of her fathers. But, sir, while smarting under outrage unavenged, she will not take counsel of her fears, much less of her foes. To her it belongs to indicate the proper means of redress. She scorns the code of the cudgel, now boldly sought to be inaugurated for the Congress of the United States. She stands now, as ever, by the common Constitution. She holds now, as ever, to the supremacy of the laws, and trusts to the peaceful remedies which they proffer for all our wrongs. She trusts still in the power of the ballot-box—that weapon, pictured by her poet, which

"—comes down as still
As snow-flakes on the sod,
But executes the freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God." A word more, sir, in response to the hon able member from Virginia, and I take leave of him. When the sons of Massachusetts shall be summoned to the use of sterner weapons, they may requite the compliment to their valor by adopting for a rallying cry the motto emblazoned on the armorial ensign of his own proud Commonwealth, "Sic semper tyrannis"—so always to tyrants—a motto made doubly significant by the emblem of the Genius of Liberty, sword in hand, trampling upon Tyranny! Sir, gentlemen, in pursuit of pretexts to jus

sir, gentlemen, in pursuit of precent to justify or excuse the assault, have thought proper to denounce Mr. Sumnkr and his speech. It is enough for me, sir, to point to the splendid record of his career, as a sufficient answer to this excuses the deed, was present during the delivery of the speech. If the proprieties of debate were outraged as represented—if Mr. Sum-NER "deserved" to be beaten with a deadly weapon-did he not deserve at least a promp reprimend from those whose nice sense of pro priety was thus offended?

Sir, I will make no boast of knowledge of parliamentary law. Some ten years of my life have been passed in connection with legislative have been passed in connection with legislative bodies. In common with many members of this House, I heard the remarkable speech of Mr. Sumner. I listened, with attention, to its burning periods. Severe it surely was, but it was the severity of truth encountering gigan tic crimes. In my judgment, the speech was strictly within the law and usages of debate, as strictly within the law and usages of debate, as recognised by the Senste. This certainly seems to have been the tacit judgment of all Senators present at the time. No voice of dissent was heard—no sound of the President's gavel. And, sir, if South Carolina was insulted in that speech, one of her Senators [Mr. Evans] was there, and I can testify that he was not asleep. Once indeed he rose quickly, and called for an authority, but he called not to order. For my part, I consided the effort as the greatest forensic

mors of a blind sectionalism, what will remain of civil liberty but the shadow of its departing

glory?
Sir, it was laid down as a maxim by a ph Sir, it was laid down as a maxim by a philosopher of another age and country, that "That is the most perfect Government, where an injury done to the humblest citizen is an insult to the whole community." We proclaim, in theory, at least the equality and universality of human rights. Among these, freedom of opinion is the first. "Give me," said Milton, "the right to reason and to argue freely above all liberties." This great right is now, and here, imperilled. I invoke the House and the country to come to its rescue o come to its rescue-

"Ere the storm comes forth;
The gathered wrath of God and man
Like that which wasted Egypt's earth,
When fire and hail above it ran!"

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE UNITED

The Committee of the British and Foreign

Anti-Slavery Society, impressed with a deep sense of the responsibility which rests upon the Abolitionists of the United States of America, is a Abolitionists of the United States of America, at the present crisis, desire to address to them a few words of sympathy and encouragement. The Committee have watched with anxions interest the progress of opinion in the United States in favor of the Freedom of the Slave, States in favor of the Freedom of the Slave, and appreciate the efforts of the Abolitionists to imbue the public mind with a conviction of the guilt which rests upon a nation that uphoids so iniquitous an institution as Slavery, and of the disgrace and infamy which it brings upon it in the eyes of the civilized world. But they have also observed with sorrow and apprehension the augmenting hostility of its advocates, and the unscrupulous manner in which measures have been introduced for the extension of their power and influence. The recent acts of violence in Kansas, and the murderous assault committed on one of the most distinguished Anti-Slavery men of the United States, demonstrate that the partisans of Slavery are pre-

victory is likely to be rendered, ultimately, more complete, by their adherence to Christian principles throughout a struggle on which the eyes of Christendom are anxiously fixed, than by resorting to violence and bloodshed. On behalf of the Committee:

GEO. WM. ALEXANDER, Chairman. Louis Alexis Chamerovzow, Secr 27 New Broad Street, London, 4th July, 1856.

THE RIGHT OF THE PROPLE TO CONTROL THE NATIONAL TREASURE. SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS.

That the House of Representatives Adhere to it Position on the Bill making Appropriations for the Support of the Army.*

ON HIS MOTION.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, Aug. 17, 1856 Mr. SPEAKER: Although the hour is late, and our physica energies are exhausted by sixteen hours of con-tinuous session, I will venture to occupy a few moments of the time which yet remains, in vin-dication of the motion I have just submitted. I do this the more readily, from the fact that not one half hour has been thus far appropriated to that object, while hours have been spent in efforts to convince the country that the Repub-

licans are endeavoring to stop the operations of Government, by withholding the necessary To correct this misrepresentation, I will only refer to the record before us, which has already been published to the country. The bill now under consideration appropriates some thirteen million dollars to support the army. I believe it gives every dollar that was asked by the War Constitutional right to employ the army in the murder of the people of Ohio, as those of Kansas.

So familiar was this principle in 1847, that Labo Oninev Adams, and those who acted with

what important; it shows that every friend of the Administration in this House, so far as my recollection extends, voted against the passage of this bill. Thus will the history of our proof this bill. Thus will the history of our proceedings bear to the people now, and in coming time, the very extraordinory fact that the opponents of the present Administration were in favor of giving supplies to support the army, while its professed friends have recorded their votes in opposition to that measure. And now, while making up this solemn record of passing events, gentlemen in this body, and in the other end of the Capitol, charge us with being factious, with endeavoring to stop supplies, with using our efforts to block the wheels of Government. For one, I am willing to let the people judge who are factious, who endeavor to stop the wheels of Government. Sir, this bill, making ample appropriations,

the wheels of Government.

Sir, this bill, making ample appropriations, was sent to the Senate. They could have passed it at once, and made it a law, had they chosen to do so; but, while the Administration numbers three-fourths of that body among its friends, they refused to accept the bill, and returned it, with a demand that we give the Experiment in the control of the control ecutive unlimited power over the money which it appropriates, and thus permit him to employ the army in compelling the people of Kansas to obey the enactments of the pretended Legis-

lature of that Territory.

Here, sir, lies the question: Shall we aid the Executive in his efforts to subdue the people of Kansas? By so doing, we should aid in the overthrow of the Constitution; we should promote that revolution in our Government which the President and his friends have commenced,

mote that revolution in our Government which the President and his friends have commenced, aggravate the civil war now raging in that Western region, and strengthen the cause of despotism in its assaults upon Liberty.

Events of intense interest are transpiring around us, and it is due to ourselves that we make up a correct record of the current incidents of the times in which we live. Therefore, at the commencement of my remarks, I assert the clear and indisputable right of the people to control the expenditure of their own money. The Executive is bound to execute the laws; with the advice and consent of the Senate, he makes appointments to office, and negotiates treaties; the Senate are his advisers, holding their offices for a longer period than even the Bresident himself; and are thus, to some extent, placed above the control of the people. The members of this body come directly from the people, representing their views and wishes; and if we fall in that, we shall be discarded after a term of only two years. To us, therefore, the Executive and the treaty-making power must ever look for funds to carry out their designs. Of those designs we judge; if we approve them into effect; if we disapprove those objects, we withhold appropriations. This check upon the Executive and

we judge; if we approve them, we grant the requisite funds to carry them into effect; if we disapprove those objects, we withhold appropriations. This check upon the Executive and his advisers of the Senate constitutes the safety of the people, who are the depositaries of power, the resulting supercigns of the nation, for ours is a Government of the People.

Sir, the President and Senate appoint whom they please to office. They negotiate just such treaties as they please. In these matters, they do not consult the people, nor the Representatives of the people. But when they ask for money, they must come to us. We hold the purse-strings of the nation. We will open the doors of our Treasury whenever the interest of the nation requires, and will close them when we think the people demand it. Not a dollar can be expended without our consent. When I speak of ourselves, I refer to the people whom we represent. Sir, I feel a conscious pride while standing here, in these last expiring moments of our present session, to declare this right of the people, and to exhort them and their representatives ever to feel the type dignity of their position, and ever to exert this high prerogative, in the spirit of independent patriotism.

I have felt sorrowful while hearing gentlement and recolutionary. Such language would have

declare the exercise of this right to be factions and repolutionary. Such lauguage would have become the eleventh, but not the nineteenth cen-* The bill originally contained a provise forbidding the use of the army to compel obedience to the enactments of the pretended Legislature of Kausas. "When it reached the Senate, that body struck out this provise, and returned the bill to the House. That body inserted another, containing substantially the same matter. The Senate refused to agree to this amendment, and asked a committee of donference. The House acceded to the request, and the law of committees met, but could not agree. Another continues was requested, to which the House consented. This second committee met, but were unable to agree. Mr. Giodings, as chairman on the part of the House, reported to that body the fact that the onlighting committees of the two Houses had been unable to agree, and indeed

collisted in the British army, sworn allegiance assisted in getting up this armed invasion of to his Majesty, and became his subjects. The Kansas. But we know that they were instito his halfesty, supposed they were to gated by leading members of that party; that receive full compensation for their losses, under their movements were open to the public view—

Lord Grenville, who, on the part of England, that although the Fresident may negotiate a treaty, and the Senate confirm it, yet this House has the clear and indisputable right to withhold appropriations for giving it effect. This constitutes the highest assertion of the people's rights. It forms a precedent of the highest character, showing that we may withhold supplies of money if necessary to correct Executive action. Why, air if the army was row explored by the Free Company of the company of t sir, if the army was now employed by the Exec-utive to carry devastation and bloodshed through Ohio, would the Representatives of that proud State feel bound to vote for money to supply them with arms and ammunition wherewith slay our people, or to furnish that army with food and clothing while engaged in the massa-cre of our people? Yet the President has as

Department. It was reported by a Republican committee, and our Journal shows that it was supported by every Republican member; at least, I am not aware that a Republican vote

tion of the mone's appropriated by it shall be expended in employing the army to enforce the laws of the pretended Legislature of Kansas." They assert that it is the right of the President They-assert that it is the right of the President to enforce those enactments, that we are bound to furnish him with the necessary funds to do it. I deny the doctrine. I will never vote one dollar for such purposes. On the contrary, I would far sooner take my position by the side of the Free State men of that Territory. I would sooner defend them on the field of battle, than I would feed an army engaged in murdering them.

But we cannot appreciate the gross injustice of enforcing these pretended laws of Kansas, without reference to historical facts. We know that in 1784, the year following the acknowledgment of our national independence, our fathers, led by Mr. Jefferson, commenced efforts to abolish Slavery in our national Territories. This work was fully accomplished in 1787; and when

work was fully accomplished in 1787; and when our Constitution was under consideration by the State Conventions, the patriots of that day ap-prehended that Slavery might at some future ime he permitted to exist under Federal juris-liction. Some of these Conventions, therefore, diction. Some of these Conventions, therefore, suggested the necessity of adopting an amendment that should preclude the possibility of such a contingency. In obedience to these recommendations, the ten first amendments were adopted. By the 5th, it is ordained that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

This constitutional prohibition spreads itself wherever Federal jurisdiction extends. It does not enter the States, who refused to surrender State authority to Federal power, except on particular subjects; but outside the States, this constitutional flat pervades and spreads over our whole Federal Empire, and no constitutional Slavery ever has existed, or ever can exist, in our Territories. Yet we are conscious that the Constitution exerts no physical force. It does not of itself punish men who violate its provisions. It can have no effect, while we permit it to remain a dead letter. If the President were to appoint Judges for our Territories, willing to support and maintain this constitusint were to appoint Judges for our Territories, willing to support and maintain this constitutional provision, no man could be held as a slave in any Territory of the United States. The Missouri prohibition of 1820 was but a reconsecration of our Western territory to Freedom.

. Under these circumstances, a plan was reconstructional to overstance this description.

. Inder these circumstances, a plan was re-cently devised to overthrow this constitutional provision, and establish Slavery in Kansas. It was a conspiracy against the Constitution, against Liberty; and its true history becomes important on this occasion, inasmuch as one of the original confederates is now loud in his de-nunciations of this body, for refusing to become participants in that injunious work

nunciations of this body, for refusing to become participants in that iniquitous work.

The acting Vice President of the United States for 1853-'54 has given a public account of the origin of this revolution, now sought to be perfected by means of the army. He certainly spoke with intelligence when he said that on his arrival in this city, to attend the Thirtythird Congress, he held a conversation with a distinguished member of the Senate from Illinois, who had presided over the Committee on Territories of that body. That he informed that Senator of his desire to repeal the Missouri prohibition; and stated that if that Senator, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, prohibition; and stated that if that Senator, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, were unwilling to report a bill to constitute a Territorial Government in Nebraska and Kansas, repealing the prohibition, he would himself leave his position as Vice President, and accept the post of chairman of the Committee on Territories. That he gave the Senator from Illinois time to reflect on the proposition, who subsequently agreed to it.

The Senator from Illinois has also given substantially the same account as to the origin

The Senator from Illinois has also given substantially the same account as to the origin of this policy, which has now ripened into civil war. The historian will not be embarrassed on this point. These who come after us will see that this plan did not originate with the people. They will see that it commenced in this city, with these two slaveholding Senators one of them an aspirant for Presidential honors—the other, acting Vice President of the United States; and both members of that body which now insists that we shall surrender the proviso in this bill, thereby enabling the President to consummate the outrage conceived in ambition, and brought forth in violence said bloodshed. And it was perfectly dear that the first step in the attainment of their object must be the repeal of the Missouri prohibition. For this purpose a bill was reported, and with it avery sirveholder appeared gratified. Northern members, who belonged to the Democratic party, were astonished at the andacity of the movement, and many refused to sanction it.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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their movements were open to the public view— were published in our newspapers; that the entire force of near five thousand men, who invaded Kansas in March, 1854, was composed negotiated the treaty of 1796, utterly annihilated their hopes by a most able expose. Mr. Jay of Democrats. We see the President and all their hopes by a most able export. Mr. Jay nor any human intellect could withstand the force of his logic, and those vast claims were given up. Southern members of Congress were displeased with the treaty on this account; and when it had been ratified by the Senate, and an appropriation of funds to carry it into effect was asked by the President, this body, composed of the ablest men of the nation, demanded a copy of the ablest men of the nation, demanded a copy of the treaty, and all papers connected with it, to determine upon the propriety of granting the determine upon the propriety of granting the necessary funds to carry it into effect. They determined to be as independent as the British Commons, and, after much discussion, decided that although the President may negotiate a involved in its guilt and disgrace, by appropriating funds to carry it on, and enable the Pres ident to consummate the damning deed.

I call attention to the fact, that the entire Democratic party are as much involved in the armed invasion of Kansas, and the despotic

seizure of the ballot-boxes there, and forcibly depriving the people of their right of suffrage as they were in the repeal of the Misso as they were in the repeal of the Missouri pro-hibition of Slavery. They are only different steps towards the attainment of one object. The next step was, the assembling of the fraudulent Legislature, and the enactment of a code of slave laws, worse than that of Draco. Those laws could impose no moral or legal obligation upon the people. The same num-ber of individuals of Maryland might as well assemble, and profess to peak laws to govern assemble, and profess to pass laws to govern the people of Ohio; and their enactments would have the same moral force upon our citizens as those enactments of Missourians had upon those of Kansas. Yet, these pretended laws characterize the whole proceeding. By those laws, the barbarous practice of wearing the ball was given against it.

These facts do not bear with them any ev
deemed unjust and barbarous.

The Senate now insists on striking out the laws, the barbarous practice of wearing the ball and chain, of flogging men upon the bare back,

> By those laws it is declared to be punishable with death, for a man to assist a fellow-being to regain his God-given right to Liberty. It is further declared felony, punish-able with death, for a man to write, or publish or speak words of Freedom, which shall induce God's enslaved image to strike for Liberty By these enactments, the freedom of speech and of the press is prohibited, and the Consti-tution of the United States is repudiated. Men are prohibited from exercising the right of suffrage, unless they swear to support these laws, which trample upon the Constitution— thereby binding themselves by an oath to vio-late that charter of American Liberty which we are sworn to support. These enactments constitute the third step in the revolution which commenced in this city by the two Senatorial

conspirators.

Here, sir, at this point, arises the great issue of the hour. The Republicans meet the revolutionists at this first practical point. We hold the invasion of Kansas, and conquest of its people, to be treason. The election of a fraudulent Legislature, a most arrant despotism; their laws, a disgrace to the age in which we live—fraudulent, barbarous, and void. The people of Kansas, having no voice in their enactment, ought not to recognise or obey them; that no considerations should induce obedience to such tyranny. That for Americans to submit to such despotism would disgrace the American name, and bring a reproach upon all Governments claiming to be free. ernments claiming to be free.

Here, sir, the Republicans take their position We wish the opposite party, and the whole country—aye, the civilized world—to understand that we discard, hold in contempt, and wholly repudiate, the invasion of Kansas, the usurpation of its Government, the Legislature elected by those foreigners, together with all their enactments. We cannot draw this line of demarcation between us and the advocates of Slavery too dis-tinctly, too vividly. It has already been mark-ed with violence and bloodshed, both here and on our Western border.

on our Western border.

And now we are called on to make appropriations from our national treasury, to enable the President to use the army for the purpose of enforcing obedience to these laws, which all patriotic men detest. I wish it known to the country, that a portion of this body, if not a majority, stand on these doctrines, and will maintain them to the extent of our moral and nolitical nower: and if these fail, we will then political power; and if these fail, we will letermine on our future course,

If we pass this bill without the proviso, and make the appropriation in general terms, the President will be at liberty to employ the army President will be at liberty to employ the army for the coming year in the same manner he has for the past year. Indeed, by passing the bill in that form, we shall tacitly approve the action of the President, and the purposes for which he has recently employed the army in Kansas. By the use and power of the army, he has taken from the people of that Territory their arms; and when the citizens were thus left without the means of defence, they have been set upon by ruffians, by Missouri Democrats, friends of the President, and robbed of their property, their persons insulted, their dwellings burned, and in some instances individuals were murdered.

The second article in the amendments of our

The second article in the amendments of our Federal Constitution declares that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." But in that Western Territory the Constitution is trampled upon by our army, acting under the President's orders; and we are called on to give the President money to support the army, while thus engaged in over-throwing the Constitution; and the Senate insists that unless we leave him at full liberty to continue this revolution, they will not permit the bill to pass, and will leave the army without support! Very well; let them take the responsibility; but I protest against their attempts to charge it on us, who steadily vote for the bill. We will give him the money, but will prohibit its application to such purposes.

During the past year, the President employed the army to disperse peaceful citizens of Kansas, elected by the people to the office of legislators, and who had assembled, under such election, for the disquarge of official duties, lest their action might operate against the enactments of those Missourians to whom I have referred. He has used the army as a posse, to aid in the arrest of utilizens charged with disoheying the enactments of those Missourians who professed to legislate for the government of Kansas; and the army is at this time acting as a guard to hold distinguished citizens of that Territory in durance, under the The second article in the amendments of our

and three quarters cents per pound amounts to three million three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The cost of labor and rags, united, is nineteen million five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and the cost of manufacturing, aside from labor and rags, is four million and fifty thousand dollars, which makes million and fifty thousand dollars, which makes the total cost twenty-three million six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, for manufac-turing paper, twenty-seven million dellars. turing paper, twenty-seven million dollars.

Besides the rags gathered at home, the United ates imports them from twenty-six different countries. The amount imported in 1853 was twenty-two million seven hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds, worth nine hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars. Italy is the greatest source of supply, and sends us about one-fifth of the whole amount. In 1853 there were imported from Farmanus.

land two million six hundred and sixty-six thou and and five pounds.

From these statistics, compared with foreign tables, it will be seen that the consumption of paper in the United States is equal to that of England and France combined.

Forty years ago, the manufacture of four bousand small sheets of paper was a good day's work for three men, while now, by the aid of nachinery, the same number can produce sixty thousand sheets in the same time. It has been tadous and sheets in the same time. It has been estimated that the paper produced yearly by six machines, if united in one sheet, would encircle the world. Nowhere is paper so much used and valued as it is in the United States. In France, with thirty-five million of inhabitants, only seventy thousand tons of paper are produced yearly, of which one seventh is for exportation. yearly, or which one seventh is an experience of in Great Britain, with twenty-eight million of inhabitants, only sixty-six thousand tons are produced, while the United States, young, and out little advanced in manufactures, turns out nearly two hundred thousand tons-more than the united product of these two great commer-The imports of paper into New York, in the

three thousand four hundred and eighteen pack ages, valued at two hundred and fifty-one thou sand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars. Of stationery for the years 1853-'4, there was imported five thousand three hundred and fifty seven packages, valued at eight hundred and seven packages, valued at eight number and sixty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The exports of paper and stationery, between July 1, 1853, and June 30, 1854, amounted to one hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars, and those of books and maps during the same period to one hundred and ninety-one thousand eight

to one hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; To the paper manufacturer, the rapid de-crease in the supply of rags is alarming; and to remedy this defect, other substances must and will be employed. If a proper substitute for rags be discovered, which will keep the supply of paper fully up to the demand, it is plain that a great impetus will be given to the manufac-ture of paper.

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But slow, and lone, And moan a York, February, LETTER FROM the Editor of the Na Lest you should fancy indents has been lost t in the wilds of Asi k to you and to the is far-away city. Though I have been

d varied scenes and e

ed back to those of your home. spirit-stirring to this uninqui er, if news com e as verified. I th from your editorie one for a few weeks, reelf. It would g ne," if not change ga or the Flume Ho But you, or the chi nething of travel in your own ofter boat and railwa you a transcript Samsun to this few, as you are s re of the Black Se unsatisfactorily lo commander, and fit to keep us i ood Friday"—the age by his rigorous and eggs, he slow r days after, set h

ans of a small boat, and from the interior In this muddlest of o n this muddlest of ci remain for two wee rch, and an unseason ared the roads, that able, even to the Sulf seaport boasts no neul's family was a leter in the house of a leter in the hou